

Spy trial opens today

OSLO (R) — A senior Norwegian diplomat accused of spying for the Soviet Union and Iraq goes on trial Monday amid unprecedented security. The diplomat, Arne Treholt, 42, was arrested at Oslo airport in January last year and later confessed he had been on his way to meet KGB officials in Vienna. Police said his suitcase was packed with secret documents. Norway expelled five diplomats from the Soviet embassy in Oslo 10 days after Treholt's arrest, and declared four other Soviet citizens unwelcome. Treholt is accused of spying for the KGB from 1974 to 1983 and of handing secret information to an Iraqi secret agent from 1981 to 1985. He faces 20 years in prison if convicted. "I was an unorthodox diplomat who used unorthodox methods to create better understanding of Norway's national interests," Treholt said in letters smuggled from his prison cell. He maintained his innocence in the letters.

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Cabinet approves sea links with Egypt

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet held a session Sunday presided over by Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat in which it endorsed a decision to establish a sea link between the port of Aqaba and the Egyptian port of Naaba. The cabinet entrusted the Jordan Maritime Company to represent Jordan in the implementation of the project.

8 die in Saudi C-130 crash

RIYADH (AP) — A Saudi Arabian Royal Air Force C-130 aircraft crashed Sunday as it was about to land at Riyadh airport and its eight occupants were killed, the Saudi Defence Ministry announced. The ministry statement said the American-made aircraft was on its return flight from a training mission. It said that as it approached the airport runway, it was noticed that one of the C-130 wings was slanting downwards. The plane subsequently crashed and its eight occupants were killed, the announcement said.

Sierra Leone leader in Cairo

CAIRO (AP) — President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone arrived here Sunday for talks with President Hosni Mubarak on African and bilateral issues. Cairo Radio said Mr. Stevens was greeted by Mr. Mubarak at Kubah Palace. The first round of talks between the two presidents is scheduled to start Monday. Foreign Minister Ezzat Abdul Meguid was quoted Sunday as saying the talks would centre on African and international issues of mutual interest and on ways to develop bilateral relations.

Israelis unhappy with Strauss

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli parliamentarians Sunday said they would boycott a visit by Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss to protest against his support for West German arms sales to Saudi Arabia. Mr. Strauss, who is scheduled to visit Israel this week as the guest of Prime Minister Shimon Peres, recently said West Germany would sell advanced Leopard-2 tanks to the Saudis because it would mean work for German factories. Parliamentarians from both right-wing and left-wing parties Sunday sharply condemned his statement and some said they would refuse to meet him.

IRA kills 'police informer'

LONDON (AP) — Irish Republican Army (IRA) men shot dead a man alleged to be a police informer in a Londonderry street Saturday night, police said. The victim, who was not identified, was found dead with severe head injuries on the outskirts of the city's staunchly Roman Catholic Bogside district, a police spokesman said. The IRA, in a statement to news organisations, claimed responsibility for the shooting and said that the man was an informer. The police refused to comment on the claim.

INSIDE

- * Kuwaiti crown prince to form new cabinet, page 2
- * Hikmat pledges full support for hotel industry, page 3
- * Some Arabs still doubt U.S. partisanship, page 4
- * Espionage — diplomacy by other means, page 5
- * Preparations for Seoul Games going ahead on schedule, ambassador says, page 6
- * Jordan hopes to sell cement to Egypt, page 7
- * Pakistan goes to polls today without political parties, page 8

Occupation army besieges 9 Lebanese villages

Israelis, resistance fighters keep up war of attrition, retaliation

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — Israeli forces and resistance commandos kept up their war of attrition and retaliation in the Israeli-occupied South Lebanon Sunday, with the occupation army maintaining a siege over the nine Lebanese villages.

Israeli soldiers came under attack three times overnight, with two Israeli soldiers wounded and one Lebanese shot dead in random return fire, military and police sources quoted by the Associated Press said.

The military sources said the two soldiers were wounded by a roadside bomb in the village of Jibiane, near the Israeli front line with Syrian forces in eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

Automatic weapons fire and rocket-propelled grenades were aimed at an Israeli intelligence headquarters in the market town of Nabatiyeh and a rocket-propelled was fired at a post in Jouaya, 12 kilometres southeast of Tyre, according to the sources.

Police sources in South Lebanon said one Lebanese was killed and another wounded in random fire from the Nabatiyeh headquarters.

Israeli forces also sealed off nine villages east of Tyre Sunday

and cut roads across their front lines in South Lebanon, security sources quoted by Reuters said.

Israeli troops sealed roads that crossed their "front lines," and fuel was reported to be running out in the city of Tyre and flour to be in short supply in Nabatiyeh.

The Israelis and their "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia allies have shot dead 14 Lebanese since Wednesday when they stepped up anti-resistance operations after a series of attacks by resistance fighters.

Israeli forces have been raiding a string of villages east of Tyre for five days, making mass arrests and destroying houses where they claim weapons are found or attacks originated. Military sources said the Israelis had also caused much damage to homes in their house-to-house searches.

More than a score of houses have been destroyed in that time, but exact figures are not clear because Israeli forces are blocking

access to some villages.

On Sunday they carried out search-and-arrest operations in the villages of Arab Salim, Sir Al Gharbiyeh, Jouaya, Bourj Rahhal, Kabrikha, Taura, Maarakeh, Deir Qanoun An Nahr and Bedias, security sources said.

These villages lie among the bare hillsides east of Tyre, where the Israelis established a new "front line" after they withdrew from the Sidon area just over a week ago.

Timor Goksel, spokesman for United Nations forces in the south, said the Israelis rounded up villagers for questioning and blew up several houses and a car.

Shi'ite leader Nabih Berri, the cabinet minister responsible for southern Lebanon, has accused Israel of trying to drive Muslims out of the area north of its border and forbade anyone to leave.

Mr. Berri, leader of the Amal militia which has been in the forefront of resistance to the Israelis in the south, called for a general mobilisation and said: "Residents must lay ambushes and confront with arms enemy forces entering any township."

War in Lebanon takes toll on Israeli army morale, page 4

Thousands of coalminers stage march in London

LONDON (R) — Thousands of British coalminers marched through central London Sunday in support of their 11-month-old strike over pit closures.

The marchers planned to deliver a letter to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's London office urging her government to lift what they called its embargo on new peace talks.

But, as they set off, two government ministers said the time for talking was over and that miners must decide for themselves or stay out indefinitely and watch their industry collapse.

The state-run National Coal Board, which is insisting on the right to close money-losing pits, was predicting a mass return to work Monday after the collapse last week of another peace initiative.

It says 46 per cent of Britain's 187,400 miners are now working and has offered a cash bonus of up to £100 (£107) for any miner returning to work before March 11. Strike leaders say 80 per cent of miners are still out.

Peace talks between the two sides broke down four months ago with the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) refusing to concede that the employers had a right to close loss-making pits.

Energy Secretary Peter Walker, who has made a series of return-to-work appeals over the weekend, said Sunday the strike had not brought British industry to a standstill as miners' leaders had predicted.

"Miners should now return to work in order to see that no more coal faces are destroyed, no more jobs are lost, no more divisions in the miners' union appear," he added.

Speaking on radio and television, Coal Minister David Hunt ruled out any further negotiations. "It is about time they recognised the strike is over. Now the only real alternative is for everyone to get back to work," he said.

A strike by miners in 1974 forced power cuts, brought British industry to the verge of standstill and helped bring down the Conservative Party government of Edward Heath.

This time, the government has kept power stations running with coal produced by miners defying the strike and by switching from coal to oil.



REFUGEE IN INDIA: Members of a Sri Lankan Tamil family, which fled the government crackdown on Tamil activists in the Indian Ocean island, take food at a refugee camp in the southern Indian port of Rameswaram. The family, along with

an unknown number of others, was forced to flee Sri Lanka on boat across the Palk Strait to India in the wake of a Sri Lankan army campaign against Tamil rebels seeking a separate homeland in the island.

Israelis close 30 Palestinian shops in Hebron

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (Agencies) — The Israeli occupation authorities Sunday closed 30 Palestinian-owned shops in the central market of the West Bank town of Hebron following two anti-Israeli attacks, military officials said.

A fire bomb was thrown Saturday at an Israeli vehicle and a small bomb exploded in the bus station of the town, the officials said.

Hebron has been a major flashpoint of violence between Palestinians and Jewish settlers who have moved into the town occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

In a related development, the Israeli-installed mayor of Hebron, Zahir Shams, Sunday threatened the city's inhabitants with more collective punishments if attacks continue on Israeli soldiers and vehicles.

Shams was addressing a meeting of the city's shopkeepers and citizens who were forced to attend the meeting, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Israel Radio reported that curfew imposed on the town was still valid for the third day running Sunday while Israeli troops continued searches and arrests.

The Israeli authorities have been facing increased anti-occupation activities by the Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza. In an attempt to curb the growing anti-Israeli violence, the Israeli defence minister, Yitzhak Rabin, has threatened to deport activists and said that the occupation authorities would increase the number of army soldiers patrolling the occupied territories.

Armed men, presumably Jewish settlers, burned two Arab buses last week and the occupation authorities have not reported any arrests made in connection with the attacks.

However, the Israeli threats and continued arrests and collective punishments have not been able to stem the anti-occupation activities staged by the Palestinians.

Sach: Jordan-PLO agreement conforms to Palestinian Charter

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sach has said in Kuwait that the agreement reached by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on Feb. 11 on a formula for joint action to settle the Palestinian problem does not conflict with the Palestinian national charter.

Sheikh Sach, who left Kuwait for Sana'a, North Yemen, on Sunday after a two-day visit, described the Jordan-PLO accord as an "Arab step aimed at acquiring international recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

The PNC speaker, who held talks with the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, Kuwait Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Sa'ad Al Abdullah Al Sabah and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, told reporters that the Jordan-PLO agreement conforms to resolutions adopted by the PNC on the PLO's relations with Jordan and the organisation's struggle to liberate the Israeli-occupied territories.

The PNC speaker's talks with the Kuwaiti leaders dealt with the current Middle East situation and



Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sach

the Jordan-PLO accord, according to Kuwaiti and PLO officials.

In Sana'a, Sheikh Sach was expected to meet North Yemeni President Ali Mohammad Saleh and other senior North Yemeni leaders before proceeding to Aden, South Yemen.

Shamir: Jordan-PLO accord is 'unacceptable'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Sunday the recent agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on joint action towards settling the Palestinian problem was "unacceptable" to Israel.

The agreement, which calls for a joint Jordan-PLO team to negotiate on the Middle East at an international conference, contains three elements unacceptable to Israel, Mr. Shamir said before leaving for Paris.

Israel refuses talks that include the PLO, rejects an international conference on the Middle East and opposes the establishment of a Palestinian state, also called for in the agreement, Mr. Shamir told reporters.

Mr. Shamir's talks in Paris, Bonn and the Hague are aimed at assuring Israeli agricultural exports to Europe will not be harmed by the entry of Spain next year to

the Common Market.

In a brief airport statement in Paris, Mr. Shamir said relations with the 10-nation bloc would be the focus of talks Monday with President Francois Mitterrand and External Relations Minister Roland Dumas.

The community buys two-thirds of Israel's agricultural exports and Israeli officials fear that Spain's planned entry into the trading bloc will shut off this market. In Tel Aviv, former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said Sunday that the Jordan-PLO accord was "a narrow opening but so narrow it is hardly visible."

Mr. Eban, now chairman of the parliament's foreign and defence committee, told Reuters that since the agreement did not include a mention of U.N. Resolution 242, with its implied recognition of Israel, it was not really different from previous PLO positions.

The text of the agreement was

Jordan denies Syrian allegation

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Sunday categorically denied a Syrian accusation that five men crossing into Syrian territory from Jordan attacked a civilian vehicle in Syria and killed two of its occupants.

A statement issued by the Interior Ministry said Jordan knows nothing about such an incident either in Syrian territory or near the Jordanian-Syrian border. The Jordanian security forces near the common border were not aware of any such occurrence nor did they register or hear reports of any such incident in the past few days or overnight Sunday as claimed by the allegation carried by the official Syrian News Agency (SANA), the statement said.

The statement, carried by Jordan Television at the regular eight o'clock news, expressed regret over the Syrian allegation which it said contained an open threat against Jordan.

The SANA report, quoting a Syrian Interior Ministry statement, alleged that a pick-up truck carrying five men from Jordan entered Syria illegally late Saturday night and attacked a civilian vehicle, killing two of its occupants. The gunmen crossed the border back to Jordan early Sunday, the SANA report had alleged.

Jordan Television also said that SANA retracted the report later Sunday. Quoting the Kuwaiti News Agency correspondent in Damascus the television said SANA did not give any explanation to the retraction.

Arar begins Saudi visit

RIYADH (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar arrived in Riyadh Sunday at the head of a Jordanian delegation on an official visit to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Arar is scheduled to hold talks with the Saudi interior minister, Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz, and other Saudi officials on Jordanian-Saudi relations and ways to enhance cooperation in various fields.

The delegation accompanying Mr. Arar includes Criminal Investigations Director Colonel Mohammad Al Tarzi, Desert Police Director Lt-Col. Fawaz Al Zabin and the minister's secretary, Mr. Mohammad Hamdan.

released in Amman Saturday

"Some are saying that the accord gives implicit recognition of 242," Mr. Eban said. "After 37 years (of Israel's creation) we don't need implicit recognition of 242. We need explicit recognition of Israel," he said.

Mr. Shamir said Israel stood by its offer to "negotiate directly with Jordan without preconditions" and that it remained committed to the 1978 Camp David accords with Egypt, which outlines a plan for Palestinian "autonomy" in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In Damascus, the Syrian government issued its first official criticism of the Jordan-PLO accord on Sunday. Parliament Speaker Mahmoud Zoubi contended that the accord "jeopardises Arab rights... Israel has no land or peace to give." Mr. Zoubi was speaking to a visiting Spanish parliamentary team.

Indian army begins court martials of Sikh deserters

NEW DELHI (AP) — The army is starting court martial proceedings against some of the 2,000 Sikh soldiers who mutinied in eastern Bihar state and deserted to protest the army assault on the Sikhs' Golden Temple last June, the United News of India reported Sunday. UNI said the court martial of two soldiers began Saturday before a five-judge tribunal headed by a Sikh brigadier general in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, about 650 kilometres southeast of New Delhi.

The two accused, Havildar Hari Singh and Naik Sadhu Singh, both

under 40 and not further identified, are charged with mutiny and could face a death sentence if convicted, UNI said.

They also are charged with breaking open the armoury and looting arms and ammunition on June 10 at the Sikh Regimental Centre in Ramgarh, central Bihar.

The commander was killed and two officers critically wounded in the uprising by soldiers who fired indiscriminately, hijacked trucks and started towards the Golden Temple in Amritsar, Punjab.

An estimated 2,500 to 5,000 Sikh soldiers mutinied in nine states, including Punjab, and tried to

reach the battered Golden Temple complex where the army had attacked Sikh terrorists. At least 1,000 Sikhs and 220 soldiers were killed at the temple, according to reliable sources.

An army spokesman could not be reached immediately for comment Sunday on the court martials and it was not known exactly how many would be brought to trial from Bihar and other states.

UNI, quoting army sources, said 20 other Bihar mutineers would be tried in Jabalpur and other tribunals would be set up. Other cases from Bihar would be tried in Allahabad, northern Uttar

Pradesh, it said.

The news agency, quoting a senior army source, said not all the rebels would face charges of mutiny and death sentences and said most of them would be treated leniently because the rebellions had taken place under "peculiar circumstances."

In a six-hour hearing Saturday the court was told that the troops revolted, looted the army, incited others to violence and commandeered vehicles and drove off. The commandant was not murdered, as earlier had been reported, but was killed "purely by accident", senior officers said.

Sheikh Saad reappointed as premier Kuwaiti crown prince to form new cabinet

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait's Crown Prince, Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah was appointed Sunday as prime minister and entrusted with the formation of a new Kuwaiti government by virtue of an Emiri Decree issued by the ruler, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

The outgoing cabinet led by Sheikh Saad had resigned Saturday in accordance with the constitution of this Gulf state which stipulates a new ministerial council be formed once elections have been held for a new four-year parliamentary term.

It is an established convention of Kuwait since its independence in 1961 that the crown prince double as prime minister.

The elections for the 50-member National Assembly were held Wednesday. The outcome announced the following day reflected voter favour for the parliamentary candidates most outspoken in their demands for economic and social reforms, in the wake of the 1982 stock market crash and its repercussions on the economy already riddled by a weak international oil market.

Sheikh Saad immediately began consultations for the new ministerial council which should number 16, as the constitution stipulates that the cabinet members do not exceed one-third of the assembly members.

Well-placed sources said a key factor in the new cabinet would be the choice of a new finance minister. The portfolio had been entrusted to the oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah, after the former Finance Minister Abdul Latif Al-Hamad resigned because of differences over the government handling of the stock market crisis.

Sheikh Ali Khalifa was to maintain the other key portfolio of oil, the sources affirmed.

The emir, meanwhile, also launched consultations on the new government and the post-election stage in meetings with the speakers of all former assemblies.

Under the constitution, cabinet members are appointed by the emir and need not be elected members of parliaments. Ministers who are not elected members, however, join the assembly for as long as they hold their portfolios.

Kuwait's parliament, already the fiercest in the Arab World, will likely press the government even harder for reform and greater foreign policy independence following recent elections. Western and Kuwaiti observers believe.

In balloting last Wednesday for 50 elected National Assembly seats, voters selected a bloc of four outspoken, left-leaning Arab nationalists as well as about 10 others supported by or members of two Sunni Muslim fundamentalist groups — all dedicated to preserving the independence of parliament from the government and ruling Al Sabah family.

Among the new parliamentarians, many of whom hold advanced degrees from Western universities, is Dr. Ahmad Al Khatib, a left-leaning Nasserite whose independent views were in part responsible for the 1976 decision by the former emir, the late Sheikh Sabah Al Sabah, to suspend parliament for five years.

Another newcomer expected to emerge as a strong voice in the new assembly is Abdullah Al Nafisi, a devout, articulate Muslim who was once removed from his teaching post at Kuwait University for writing a book critical of the Al Sabah family, who have ruled this country since 1756.

Although opposition groups are too small to dominate the assembly, where tribal factions and apologetic members loyal to the Al Sabahs form the majority, Western and Kuwaiti observers believe the leftists and fundamentalists will be strong enough to influence public opinion and force a hearing of their views.

"The government is going to have to be extremely cautious about what it does," said one Western diplomat, who spoke on condition he not be identified by name or nationality. "Kuwaitis are genuinely proud of the political process."

The diplomat said he expected the new assembly to be more out-

spoken in support of Palestinian and other Arab causes, more critical of U.S. military involvement in the Gulf and less willing to go along with efforts by the six-member Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), of which Kuwait is a member, to form a defensive military alliance.

Domestically, the new assembly is expected to push for improvement in housing, expanding citizen participation in government, ending the so-called favouritism to wealthy, well-connected families and, in the case of Mr. Khatib and his followers, to extend women the right to vote.

Even before the election, the Kuwaiti parliament had demonstrated that it was not the rubber-stamp which had been expected after Arab Nationalist and pro-Iranian Shi'ites lost their seats in the 1981 balloting.

After the Al Sabah family revived parliamentary life in 1981, the new assembly took several controversial decisions opposed by the government, including rejecting a bill to limit press freedom, denying voting rights to women, blocking funds to the Syrians to maintain their forces in Lebanon and forcing the withdrawal of a constitutional amendment to expand the powers of the emir.

In February 1983, the assembly aroused the indignation of the foreign community by passing a law forbidding embassies from importing any kind of alcoholic beverage — a regulation even more stringent than in neighbouring Saudi Arabia.

Kuwait's unusual brand of democracy emerged in part from the traditional style of rule of the Al Sabahs, who governed in close consultation with merchant families who provided the foundation of the economy here until the oil boom.

After independence from Britain in 1961, the system was expanded to permit an elected parliament with a constitutional right to enact legislation and remove cabinet ministers, except for the prime minister, by votes of confidence. By Western standards, however, Kuwaiti democracy is limited. Voting rights are restricted to males over age 21 whose families lived here before 1922.



ESCAPED PASSENGER: A Lebanese woman is carried on a stretcher at Beirut International Airport Saturday (AP wirephoto) after she escaped from the Middle East Airlines jet.

Palestinian faces retrial for Sartawi murder

ALBUFEIRA, Portugal (R) — A young Palestinian goes on trial for the second time Monday charged with the murder of a leading moderate in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Muhammad Hussein Rashid is accused of killing Issam Sartawi during a Socialist International Congress at this seaside resort in southern Portugal in April 1983.

At his first trial just over a year ago Rashid, 26, admitted he was part of a plot to kill Sartawi, but he was found guilty only on a charge of having a false Moroccan passport and sentenced to three years' jail.

Last June Portugal's supreme court ordered a retrial, alleging Rashid's responsibility in the shooting had not been sufficiently clarified.

Tight security was expected to surround Rashid's return to the tiny Albufeira courtroom, the scene of his earlier trial.

The retrial comes at a time when the Portuguese government is highly concerned about political violence following bomb attacks by Portuguese guerrillas earlier this year.

A new internal security bill, which was drawn up after the Sartawi killing, is now awaiting final approval by parliament.

The prosecution is expected to call new witnesses. At the earlier trial, witnesses could not agree on the identity of the gunman. Some said more than one person fired the shots which killed Mr. Sartawi in the crowded lobby of an Albufeira hotel.

Rashid was arrested in Lisbon hours later after taking a taxi from Albufeira. He originally confessed to the killing but later said he only acted as a decoy for the real murderer.

But he said he was a member of Abu Nidal, a radical breakaway Palestinian group.

Addis Ababa calls for return of Falashas

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Ethiopia has demanded the immediate return of some 12,000 so-called Falasha Jews secretly transported to Israel and said that they were in no way Jewish.

A lengthy Foreign Ministry statement accused Israel and Sudan, a neighbour of Ethiopia, of "conspiracy and acts of brigandage" in organising the departure from northern Ethiopia of the Falashas, known as the black Jews of Ethiopia.

Earlier this year Israeli authorities announced that they had conducted a secret airlift, via Sudan and Europe, to carry more than 10,000 Falashas from the northern Ethiopian province of Gondar to Israel. Others had left earlier.

Many Jews regard the Falashas as one of the lost tribes of Israel, but the statement said this was "a distortion of facts for which there is no historical, archaeological or anthropological basis whatsoever."

Ethiopia accused Israel of pushing the Falashas into West Bank settlements "to serve as cannon fodder in the event of hostilities" with Arab states and made reference to the fact that several Falashas had committed suicide by hanging since the airlift, codenamed "Operation Moses," began.

The statement said the Falashas were one of many semitic groups in northern Ethiopia who had "remained faithful to the old ways of (Ethiopian) life."

The Falashas, believed to total about 28,000, are one of the many communities threatened by a famine facing at least eight million of Ethiopia's 41 million people.

News that several thousand Falashas had been moved to Israel via Sudan broke earlier this year and a Belgian air transport company involved suspended the operation. It was later put on an Arab blacklist.

Ethiopia has condemned the airlift as an act of piracy.

The Foreign Ministry statement was issued before Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ministers meet here to lay the foundations

APU chief heads for council talks in Sana'a

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Secretary General of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) Abdul Rahman Al Bourawi has left Damascus at the head of an APU delegation to Sana'a to prepare for the 15th session of the APU council, due to be held next Tuesday.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Bourawi said the council will discuss, during its three-day session, a number of issues pertaining to the Palestine question, the Iran-Iraq war and ways for ending this Gulf conflict.

The council will also discuss the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon, Iranian attacks on Arab tankers in the Gulf and will discuss

ways for unifying Arab ranks and mobilising Arab powers to counter the Israeli enemy.

The council will also discuss the APU's plan of action for this year and will review the federation's activities and achievements during the year 1984, Mr. Bourawi said.

He added that among other subjects of discussion, during the meeting, will be the APU's participation in the 73rd conference of the International Parliamentary Union which will be held in March.

The APU will also fix a date for the APU's fourth conference, due to be held in Damascus and will approve its agenda.

Parliamentary delegation leaves for APU meeting, page 3

Iranians continue protest in Copenhagen cathedral

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP) — A hundred Iranian asylum-seekers protesting the ordered expulsion of two countrymen sat quietly through a scheduled Lutheran worship service Sunday as they entered the second day of a sit-in at Copenhagen cathedral.

Mehran Vahran, a member of the group and designated spokesman for Denmark's 3,000 Iranian residents, said Copenhagen Bishop Ole Bertelsen gave them permission to stay in the sanctuary of Vor Frue Kirke until Monday.

"We plan to leave the church then and march through the city to Christiansborg (parliament), where we'll hold a demonstration," Vahran said in a radio interview.

With a sign outside the church proclaiming "we are here because we fear being expelled," the group claimed that Iranians who flee the Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic regime risk reprisals if they return.

The Iranians converged in the church Saturday, a day after a government-appointed refugee appeals board upheld an earlier decision to refuse asylum to two Iranian men, ordering them out of Denmark by midnight Tuesday.

Vahran said the demonstrators want access to a secret report on Iranian conditions from Denmark's Tehran embassy. The board reaffirmed its ruling on the basis of the report, which was ordered furnished by Denmark's parliamentary Ombudsman after the initial ruling in January.

"We believe that report is very risky about conditions in Iran," Vahran said, contending that the men's lives might be endangered if they returned there.

Refugee officials reported that one of the men, 22, slashed his wrists on hearing the ruling and that the other, 24, has gone underground.

Iran publicly hangs four Mujahedin guerrillas

TEHRAN (R) — Four guerrillas of the opposition Mujahedin organisation have been hanged in public in the southern Iranian city of Shiraz, diplomats here said Sunday.

They confessed on television to killing three shopkeepers and were hanged separately outside their victims' shops.

The executions were designed both as a deterrent and to reassure supporters of the Islamic regime that the authorities were taking a recent wave of killings by opposition groups seriously, the diplomats said.

Eighteen people were killed and over 300 wounded in a big explosion outside Tehran Railway Station last August and seven more were killed and 50 injured in three blasts in the past three months.

At least five government supporters have been shot dead in recent weeks in attacks attributed to opposition groups, including a

school principal shot dead in front of his pupils.

The diplomats said the opposition attacks had been stepped-up in the run-up to celebrations, earlier this month of the sixth anniversary of the Islamic Revolution.

The opposition now appeared considerably more active than a year ago, although the attacks were on nothing like the scale of the early days of the revolution, they said.

Six years after the overthrow of the late Shah, security forces still patrol cities with sub-machine-guns, visitors to government buildings are searched and political and religious leaders travel in bullet-proof cars.

Intelligence Minister Mohammad Mohammadi-Reysahri said last week a Mujahedin cell responsible for several killings had been arrested this month in the northern city of Tabriz.

Sudan sentences 4 Baathists to jail, lashings

KHARTOUM (R) — A Sudanese criminal court has sentenced four members of the outlawed Sudanese Baath Party to prison terms and lashings for printing leaflets hostile to the state, the Sudanese News Agency SUNA reported Sunday.

It said the court, in a ruling late Saturday, acquitted the four on the more serious charge of waging war against the state, which carries the penalty of death or life imprisonment.

The four pro-Iraqi Baathists were arrested last month at a house in which police found duplicating machines, printing equipment and a large number of leaflets, SUNA said. Under Sudanese law, all political parties are illegal except the ruling Sudanese Socialist Union.

SUNA said Bashir Hamad Ibrahim was given five years jail and 80 lashes, Jalil Abdul Kareem Ibrahim two years and 80 lashes,

and Haim Abdul Dhaam Abdul Hadi and Othman Sheikh Al Amio 80 lashes and a fine of 5,000 Sudanese pounds (\$2,000) or two years in prison each.

Lashes were introduced to September 1983 when President Jaafar Numeiri proclaimed Sharia (Islamic Law) in the country.

Diplomats say the Sudanese Baathists are a small group with little support outside the universities.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
17:10 Koran
17:15 Cartoons
17:30 Children's Programme
17:40 Children's Programme
18:10 Children's Programme
18:25 Wonderful World of Plants
19:00 Armed Forces Programme
19:30 Programme Review
19:40 News Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:25 A Special Programme on Kuwait
21:10 Arabic Series
22:05 Tomorrow's Programmes
22:15 Arabic Series
22:30 News in Arabic
FOREIGN CHANNEL
18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:15 Sport Magazine
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Outy Free - Eps. 1
21:00 Sorrell and Soe Eps. 2
21:10 News in English
21:30 The Yellow Rose

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:00 Light Music
07:30 News Summary
07:45 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
08:15 Pop Session
08:30 News Summary
08:45 Pop Session Contd.
09:00 Pop Session Contd.
09:15 News Bulletin
09:30 News Bulletin
09:45 Over a Cup of Tea
10:00 Concert Hour
10:15 News Summary
10:30 News Summary
10:45 News Summary
11:00 News Summary
11:15 News Summary
11:30 News Summary
11:45 News Summary
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BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Puckoon 06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 07:30 Letterbox 07:45 Recording of the Week 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Time Remembered 09:00 World News 09:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 09:30 Sarah and Company 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Puckoon 10:30 Anything Goes 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 Sins of Old Age 11:25 Cool Book 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Festival Choir 12:00 News Summary 12:15 Science in Action 12:30 Music Now 12:30 World News 12:35 News About Britain 12:45 Sins of Old Age 12:50 Album Time 14:00 Radio Newsworld 14:15 Ozone, Unquote 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 15:30 The Elements of Music 16:00 Outlook 16:45 Medicine in the Third World 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Mainstream 17:45 Sins of Old Age 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 Putting Politics in its Place 18:30 Seven Wonders of the Modern World 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Book Choice 19:15 Jazz Scene 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsdesk 20:30 Wives and Daughters 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 Peabody's Choice 22:00 World News 22:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 22:30 Sports International 22:50 Network UK 23:15 Short Talks 23:30 Rock Salad 24:00 World News: The World Today 06:25 Book Choice 06:30 Financial News 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 01:15 Seven Wonders of the Modern World 01:30 Ozone, Unquote

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz

06:00 VOA Morning: News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listeners' Questions, Science Digest, Sports News at 30 minutes past the hour. 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 Music USA 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 Special English News and Features 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Special English Newsline 21:30 Features 21:00 Newsline America 21:30 Music USA 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Music USA Jazz 23:00 VOA World Report

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* An exhibition about the Jordanian fauna and animal life at the French Cultural Centre (FCC)
* Indian books exhibition at the University of Jordan Central Library.
* An exhibition of photographs by Adib Alwan at Yarmouk University.

FILM

* "Being There" at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre - tel. 6610267
American Centre 44371
American Centre Library 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hayn Arts Centre 665181
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Ota (Clashed Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists

FROM MOST OF THE MUSLIM COUNTRIES AND A COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BY 19TH CENTURY ORIENTALIST ARTISTS. MONTAZAH, JABAL LUBEDH, OPENING HOURS: 10:00 A.M. - 1:30 P.M. AND 3:30 P.M. - 6:00 P.M. CLOSED TUESDAY. TEL. 30128.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Samra City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lubedh, 37440.
De I Salla Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 25383.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.
Amman International Hotel (Inter-denominational): meals at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 816534.

PRAYER TIMES

04:47 Fajr
06:09 Sunrise
11:58 Dhuhr
12:40 Asr
17:38 Maghrib
18:52 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

09:30 Aqaba (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:55 Muscat, Bahrain (RJ)
09:55 Oshabran (RJ)
10:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:20 Beirut (RJ)
10:20 Cairo (MS)
10:30 Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)
14:40 Kuwait (RJ)
15:10 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:20 Baghdad, Istanbul (JU)
18:30 Bangkok (RJ)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
18:45 Casablanca, Tunis (RJ)
00:45 Cairo (RJ)
01:10 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

05:45 Cairo (RJ)
07:00 Beirut (RJ)
07:15 Aqaba (RJ)
08:45 Beirut (MEA)
11:20 Cairo (MS)
11:30 Vienna, Chicago (RJ)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
14:40 Kuwait (KU)
16:40 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
17:25 Istanbul, Baghdad (JU)
19:30 Kuwait (RJ)
19:40 Damascus, Larnaca (RJ)
19:40 Dhahran (RJ)
21:00 Doha, Muscat (RJ)
22:00 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
22:15 Jeddah (RJ)
22:15 Dubai (RJ)
22:45 Cairo (RJ)
23:10 Baghdad (RJ)

MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:

— Goldee Amman
— Balooes
— Candara
— Podgor
— Bengali
— Husn Roliya

Amio Kavar and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) at your service.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local currency rates in JLD

Belgian franc 61.1/ 61.6
Dutch guilder 108.2/ 109.1
Egyptian pound 301.3/ 305.3
French franc 40.1/ 40.4
Italian Lira 361/ 363.3
Italian Lire (for 100) 19.6/ 19.9
Japanese Yen (for 100) 158.2/ 159.5
Kuwaiti dinar 1348.3/ 1355
Lebanese Lira 30/ 30.9
Omani rial 1196/ 1203.3
Qatari rial 114.1/ 114.8
Saudi rial 116.5/ 117
Swedish crown 43.9/ 44.3
Swiss franc 145.6/ 146.8
UAE dirham 113.2/ 114
U.K. sterling pound 446.9/ 450.5
U.S. dollar 416.5/ 419
W.G. mark 122.6/ 123.6

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

A frontal depression associated with cold front will be approaching the area. So it will be cloudy and rainy, with chances of snowfall in the hilly areas in the evening and the temperature will drop. Winds will be southeasterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be hazy, with thundershowers and southerly fresh winds and rough seas.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 4/11
Aqaba 12/19
Dahran 8/13
Jordan Valley 8/16
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 19, Aqaba 24, Humidity 26 per cent. Amman 21 per cent, Aqaba 26 per

NEWS IN BRIEF

Hassan cables emir of Kuwait

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday cabled the Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Ahmad Al Sabah on the occasion of Kuwait's national day. Prince Hassan wished the Kuwaiti emir success in the leadership of the Kuwaiti people and further progress for his country.

Obeidat receives journalists' president

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat Sunday received at his office Jordanian Journalists Association President Mahmoud Al Kayed and reviewed the conditions of journalists and journalism. Mr. Obeidat explained a number of points relevant to the process of regulating the relationship between journalism and the official information media and means of bolstering mutual confidence.

Prime Ministry suggests investment office

AMMAN (Petra) — The Prime Ministry has asked the Ministry of Industry and Trade to study the possibility of setting up an office at the ministry which will be concerned with investment opportunities and to present suitable suggestions to investors about investment, agricultural and industrial projects.

Cabinet adjusts lorry axle loads

AMMAN (Petra) — The load of all four-axle Jordanian and Arab lorries will be treated on an equal footing to become 26 tonnes, according to a cabinet decision. The decision aims to meet the shortage in the number of lorries which transport goods and cereals to Iraq.

Nabulsi requests loan for schools

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hamdallah Nabulsi has submitted to the board of directors of the Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) a request for a JD 98,000 loan to finance a number of schools in five villages.

N. Yemeni police team concludes visit

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting North Yemeni police team left here Sunday after concluding a visit which lasted several days. The team met with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Suleiman Arar and Public Security Department Director General Diab Yousef for discussions on bilateral relations.



INDIAN BOOK DISPLAY: Indian Ambassador to Jordan Pyare Lal Santoshi open at the University of Jordan's library Sunday an exhibition of Indian books. The exhibition, organised by the Delhi-based UBS Publishers and Distributors in cooperation with the University of Jordan, displays scientific and Islamic books as well as the Holy Koran in English. (Petra photo)

Seminar tackles judicial monitoring

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — "The Jordanian constitution has incorporated judicial monitoring as a means to guarantee the application of law by all administration authorities," President of the Court of Cassation Najeeb Rashdan said Sunday.

Mr. Rashdan was addressing the undersecretaries of Jordanian ministries and directors of government departments during the opening of a two-day seminar on judicial monitoring on public administration affairs. Mr. Rashdan quoted the Jordanian constitution article no. 6 saying: "Jordanian citizens are equal in their duties and obligations even if they differ in race, language or religion." He added that the court of justice was established according to the law of establishing, "law courts". These law courts have the power to abrogate or repeal laws and constitutions.

Mr. Rashdan went on to say that the Jordanian constitution has separated the three powers, judicial, executive and legislative and that such as separation guarantees

the continuation of any nation and the freedom of duties, obligation and responsibility of every individual.

He stressed the fact that whenever the administration misinterprets the law, this misinterpretation is due to the lack of understanding the law or a "gesture of good will." Therefore, he said, judicial monitoring is needed to ensure that all problems are solved legally. "The constitution has chosen judicial monitoring to assure that all citizens and powers within a country should abide to it," he added. "Therefore, judicial monitoring assures that both the defendant and plaintiff are equally treated." He added that such judicial monitoring is adapted in all countries that believe in legitimacy and supremacy of law.

Another speaker at the seminar, organised by the Institute of Public Administration (IPA), was Mr. Abdallah Ulayyan, the IPA director, who outlined the importance of the seminar saying that it aims to explain the position and role of administration in legal principles of the state and the limits

of administrators authority in taking decisions within the jurisdiction of law.

Administration

Mr. Ulayyan said that the seminar is also designed to orient the participants on the legal status of administration and its commitments to various governmental agencies and to the public with due consideration to each independent authority which forms basic legal elements in Jordan.

Two lectures will be given during the two-day seminar, the first lecturer was Dr. Mahmoud Hafez, professor of higher education studies in law at the University of Jordan Law Faculty. Dr. Hafez lectured on the principles of legitimacy and subjecting public administration to law. Another lecturer to speak on Monday is Mr. Hanna Naddah who is to talk about law suits of cancellation as a means of control over administrative decisions.

The seminar was attended by 34 high ranking Jordanian government officials.

Minister highlights importance, benefits of tourism

Hikmat pledges full support, facilities for hotel industry

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities Taher Hikmat Sunday pledged full support and further facilities for the hotel industry in Jordan and announced that his ministry will take practical steps towards overcoming obstacles impeding hotel development.

The minister was speaking at a meeting with hotel owners and managers of hotel businesses in Amman in the presence of the acting director general of tourism, the presidents of the Jordan Hotels Association and the Jordan Travel Agents Association and other officials.

He said that the Ministry of Culture and Tourism is following up on research work in the field of the hotel business and developments in tourist marketing and he expressed the view that the hotel business has a "promising future" in Jordan.

"Hotels are a major factor in promoting tourism and the tourist industry which constitutes a major source of income and which is considered one of the pillars in Jordan's national economy," the minister said.

Exemptions, special rates

The hotel industry should be treated as other industries in the sense that it should be given priority in all procedures, including exemptions of custom duties and other facilities, like special rates

for the consumption of water and electricity. Mr. Hikmat continued.

He said that these issues can be dealt with in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Tourism Authority and the private sector.

The minister requested the participants in the meeting to abide strictly by the rates set by the Tourism Authority in their hotels, to maintain the best services for tourists and guests and to refrain from harmful rivalry among the hotels which, he said, does not achieve beneficial results but rather harms the national economy and tourism in Jordan.

The Ministry of Tourism has just completed a study for promoting the hotel and tourism industry. This study envisages appointing tourist attaches at Jordanian embassies in European countries and the United States.

Wadi Al Abiyad mine contributes to increasing phosphate exports

KARAK (J.T.) — The phosphate mines at Wadi Al Abiyad in southern Jordan are expected to produce some two million tons of phosphates this year, now that the fourth kiln has been installed at the mining site, according to Ahmad Mubaldein, director of the mine's production department.

He said in a statement quoted by the local press that part of the produce goes to the Jordan Fertilisers Industry Company in Aqaba and the rest is exported to other countries.

Despite the current world economic recession, Mr. Mubaldein said, the Abiyad mine, along with the other phosphates mines in the country, have been able to market their product in 30 countries which are on contract to buy Jordanian phosphates.

Another problem which the Jordanian phosphates face in world markets is the drop in price of phosphates, but this too is being offset through the opening of new markets for the Jordanian product, Mr. Mubaldein pointed out. In the interview, he spoke about improved administrative methods that are being introduced into the mines operations and the use of computers that have facilitated and speeded up work.

Weather forecast cloudy and wet for next 2 days

AMMAN (Petra) — A depression formed in the last two days over Tunis has travelled to the East Mediterranean region and centred to the north west of Egypt. Meteorology Department Director General Ali Abanda said Sunday.

Dr. Abanda said that as a result of the depression, a cold polar air mass is due to enter the Mediterranean region in the form of cold air fronts.

Parliamentary delegation leaves for APU meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian parliamentary delegation has left for South Yemen to take part in an Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) meeting due to open in Aden on Feb. 26. The delegation is led by Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayez who said in a pre-departure statement that the conference will discuss a number of issues mainly the Palestine problem, the Iran-Iraq war and the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon.

Also to be discussed, he said, are measures to safeguard shipping in the Red Sea and the ongoing war between Somalia and

Ethiopia. The parliamentary delegations will exert efforts to improve relations among Arab countries and strengthen their solidarity, Mr. Fayez said.

He added that the Jordanian delegation will hold talks with Arab parliamentarians attending the meeting to discuss Arab affairs and subjects to be discussed by the inter-parliamentary union meeting, due to be held next month.

Apart from Mr. Fayez the delegation includes Dr. Hazem Nuseibeh, Mr. Marwan Humud, Mr. Khalid Fayyad and Mr. Zaid Zur-eiqat.

Ministry allocates JD 600,000 for opening agricultural roads

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Public Works has allocated JD 600,000 for opening agricultural roads in Jordan during the current year and its projects will be carried out by local contractors within a fixed schedule. Minister of Public Works Rayef Nijem announced here Sunday.

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, the minister said that this year's total allocations for opening all kinds of roads amounts to JD 2.4 million.

The highest allocations so far for one year, Amman and Irbid Governorates will each have JD 480,000 while the rest will go to opening roads in other parts of the Kingdom, the minister said.

The minister pointed out that the government is keen on opening roads in rural regions of the country to help promote agricultural production, which forms the backbone of the national economy.

Main road into Karak partially collapses from water seepage

KARAK (J.T.) — The main western entry road into Karak has partially collapsed and the road is now only partially accessible. The road, linking Karak to the Jordan Valley and Aqaba, has slipped by 30 centimetres with cracks of between 5 and 10 centimetres and at a length of 100 metres.

The mayor of Karak, Mr. Madullah Jaafreh, attributed the collapse to earth removal and digging carried out in the area by the Water Authority of Jordan

(W.A.J.), which is currently renovating the city's water pipe network.

He said that because the channels were not filled or asphalted, heavy rain water leaked through these channels and washed away the road's foundations.

The governor and mayor of Karak were at the scene and a technical committee was formed to assess the damage and recommend solutions.

Jordan presents drug smuggling paper to international narcotics conference

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Anti-narcotic and forgery squad director Colonel Hashem Al Qaisi has returned to Amman after delivering a Jordanian working paper at an international narcotics committee conference. The working paper threw light on the role Jordan is playing to prevent smuggling activities through its territories in addition to the cooperation and coordination between Jordan and the neighbouring Arab countries aimed to fight smuggling in the world at large.

Colonel Qaisi told the Jordan Times that the thirty first conference, which was convened in Vienna from Feb. 11-20, mainly tackled drugs cases, smugglers' activities and means to curb their illegal operations.

The countries taking part in the conference discussed the best measures to be implemented in order to reduce smuggling and drew up a projected scheme to combat illegal drug selling. Colonel Qaisi said.

He pointed out that all parties at the conference agreed to form a special committee in order to draw up international anti-narcotic laws and procedures. The law will be discussed in the forthcoming meetings, Colonel Qaisi added.

The participants also discussed the 1986-87 budget, international censorship on abusing medications and reviewed working papers on the international situation of drugs in Afghanistan, Egypt, Iran, Lebanon, Pakistan, Turkey, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Philippines, Taiwan, Australia, New Zealand, Europe, Latin America, Canada, Mexico and the United States.

They also discussed substitute cultivation for countries planting hashish, opium and cocaine in Asia and Latin America in order to enable farmers to find another way of living and a different income through the United Nations.

Season of excavations unearth remains of early village

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

JORDAN VALLEY — The first full season of excavations at Karak es-Samra in the Jordan Valley, a site that was only discovered nine years ago, has started to uncover the remains of an early village that may have been inhabited for thousands of years between the 4th-1st millennia B.C.

A month-long dig there last month has turned up firm evidence of human occupation on the site during many parts of the Chalcolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages. The dig's director, Dr. Al Leonard of the University of Missouri at Columbia, also thinks the site was occupied before and after these periods.

Karak es-Samra is located well away from the main routes in the Jordan Valley. Overlooking the Jordan River at a point about five kilometres north of the confluence of the Jordan and Zarqa Rivers, it was missed by the earliest archaeological surveys of the Jordan Valley in the 1930s and 1950s.

The name Karak es-Samra derives from Al Qatar, the Arabic word for the stark, whitish-greyish rolling cliffs of Pleistocene sandstone marks that separate the flat floor of the Jordan Valley (Al Ghor) from the deep, narrow riverbed of the Jordan River itself (Al Zor). Karak es-Samra, lying right on the edge of the qatar, translates as "the qatar of the dark woman", though there is no reliable indication of when the name was first used or what it refers to.

The site was first recognised during the 1976 East Jordan Valley survey team headed by Moawiyah Ibrahim of Yarmouk University, James A. Sauer of the University of Pennsylvania, and Khair Yassine of the University of Jordan.

In fact, from the surface survey alone, they could identify four distinct parts of the Karak es-Samra site within a half kilometre square area. Pottery sherds indicated a long occupation spanning the Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages (roughly from 8000

B.C. to 333 B.C.). The survey team identified a Late Bronze Age (1550-1200 B.C.) cemetery that they suggested may have served more than one settlement in the vicinity.

Plundered tomb

Because one shaft tomb was already being plundered by modern robbers, the survey team excavated it properly. The single burial loculi at the base of the shaft produced a handful of skeletons, some metal weapons, an alabaster vase, a painted animal figurine and many ceramic pots, including bowls, painted jars, craters, oil lamps and Cypriot bibles.

They also noted the difficulty in pinpointing the early occupational history of Karak es-Samra and other similar sites, where Neolithic and Chalcolithic pottery sherds were closely related in form, style and production techniques. Like such other Jordan Valley sites as Tell Umm Hamad esh-Sharqi and Tell al Mafraq, the situation at Karak es-Samra during the transition from the Neolithic/Chalcolithic era to the Early Bronze Age, at the end of the 4th millennium B.C., is difficult to determine from surface pottery sherds alone.

The 1976 survey report noted that "although the pottery starts to change at sites like ... Tell Umm Hamad Eash-Sharqi and Karak es-Samra... the type of settlement at these sites continued to be the same as in the Neolithic/Chalcolithic."

It was clear, therefore, from the 1976 survey that excavating Karak es-Samra held out great promise of clarifying this heretofore problematic transitional period between the Neolithic/Chalcolithic eras and the start of the Bronze Age in Jordan.

Two years later, during a lecture in the United States, Jim Sauer mentioned the possibility of a Late Bronze Age cemetery being located at Karak es-Samra, which caught the attention of University of Missouri at Columbia archaeology professor Dr. Albert

Leonard Jr. Dr. Leonard brought a small team of archaeologists to the valley in 1978 for a 17-day exploratory season. They surveyed the area immediately around the site, and re-excavated the Late Bronze-Age tomb first investigated in 1976.

Hand-made pottery

The short 1978 season quickly verified the richness of the site. It confirmed the presence of an Early Bronze Age settlement on the plateau near the excavated tomb, dating from the second half of the 4th millennium B.C. All the pottery from this period was hand-made. There was also a collection of flint tools, such as fan scrapers, chisels, and blades, and a sole, hand-made terra cotta animal figurine that may have represented a goat or a sheep.

The evidence on the surface of the plateau indicated an extensive site covering about two hectares clear evidence of a human presence here in the second half of the 4th millennium B.C., between the end of the Chalcolithic era and the beginning of the Early Bronze Age.

The 1978 season also uncovered more artifacts inside a second burial loculi in the Late Bronze Age tomb. These included at least four human skulls, a few long bones, some animal bones, a rich collection of pottery jars, jugs, bowls and chalices (including more imported Cypriot ceramics), an oil lamp, and some bronze weapons. Parallels with well documented Palestinian sites west of the Jordan River dated most of the pottery from the Late Bronze Age I period (1550-1400 B.C.). The pottery from the tomb's other loculus, excavated in 1976, seems to indicate it was used well into the LB II period (1400-1300 B.C.).

Surface scatters of more LB II pottery near the tomb suggested to Dr. Leonard that there may have been other tombs in the area, from a Late Bronze Age cemetery that was sited here because the land was not suitable for agricultural, grazing or domestic purposes.



View of Karak es-Samra area from the southwest

He has taken the samples back to Missouri to have them dated by advanced "thermo-luminescence" methods. Associated flint artifacts (sickle blades and burins) seem to have been made on the site.

All the evidence from this early level suggests tentatively to Dr. Leonard that there was a Chalcolithic settlement on the site, dating perhaps from around 3500 B.C. Taking the evidence from the three different parts of the site that he has studied so far, Dr. Leonard suggests that "we may be dealing with a site that was almost continuously inhabited from the Neolithic to the Mamluke periods."

If so, Karak es-Samra should prove to be a valuable repository of artifacts to help clarify the transition of early village society in Jordan during the formative millennia of human civilisation, between 6000-1000 B.C.

The small excavation on the nearby Tell Karak es-Samra produced standing mudbrick walls with much associated "chocolate-on-white" painted pottery that is generally dated from the end of the Middle Bronze Age and the early Late Bronze Age, or around 1600-1500 B.C. There were also some grinding stones on the surface of the tell, and flints from within the excavated area.

The limited work on the tell has convinced Dr. Leonard that this is a true tell that is, an artificial mound that was built up over the millennia by successive civilisations building their houses on top of the collapsed mudbrick debris of former villages.

First in Jordan

Excavations on the plateau next to the tombs exposed mudbrick wall remains from the Early Bronze Age, or "proto-urban", era dating from around 3200-3000 B.C. Just below this level, associated with the breakdown of more mudbrick walls, Dr. Leonard identified a dozen sherds of an intriguing painted pottery that seems never to have been seen in Jordan before.

CORRECTION

In yesterday's edition of the Jordan Times, an article on page 3 headlined "Further friendly ties with Britain" erroneously attributed statements to the British ambassador in Amman. These statements were in fact made by the president of the Jordanian-British Friendship Society. The Jordan Times apologises for the error.



Detail of the crushed and scattered skeletal remains in the western loculus.

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Will the cycle be broken?

INITIAL REACTION from Israel to the details of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord on joint diplomatic moves was predictably negative, with press reports quoting unnamed official sources as saying the accord is not acceptable to Israel as a basis for peace. We find it rather ironic — and telling — that while first reactions from Israel to the published agreement were negative, Israeli occupation forces in southern Lebanon were raiding Arab villages, killing people and blowing up houses, and the Israeli finance minister was preparing an upcoming trip to the United States to ask for something in the range of half a billion dollars in extra financial aid this year. When, we wonder, will this cycle be broken?

It will take some time for the Israeli government to study the PLO-Jordan accord, and to appreciate its implications. More importantly, perhaps, is the time it will take the small peace groups within Israel to digest the meaning of the agreement, and reciprocate with gestures of equal political magnitude.

The likelihood of the Israeli government embracing the Jordanian-Palestinian position and racing to an international peace conference is not very high, one has to admit. But then the accord was not designed to propel all the children of the Holy Land into an instant embrace of love, mercy, forgiveness and abidance by United Nations resolutions.

The accord must be seen as the latest in a series of steps by the Arab camp towards political moderation and realism, and a more sophisticated appreciation of what is possible and what is not possible in international diplomacy. The Israeli government's reaction to the accord will be predictably cool. The important point at this stage is to see whether major segments of Israeli public opinion who have spoken out for peace and equal rights with the Palestinians will rise to the occasion, and reinforce the expression of an Arab will to make an honourable and just peace that is at the heart of the Jordanian-Palestinian accord.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Accord deserves international support

THE JORDANIAN-PLO accord, whose text was read out to newsmen by Culture Minister Taher Hikmat Saturday, represents a first step towards joint Arab action, and opens the way for a peaceful solution to the Palestine problem. This accord should therefore be supported by Arab states as a first step so that all world nations can back it.

We call on the Soviet Union to give this agreement full support because it is designed to achieve peace. We are not satisfied with Moscow's not objecting to it, and we want to see the Soviet Union giving total support for this accord, which does not show any tendency towards the West, but in fact, underlines the importance of the Soviet role in the peace-making process.

The other super power, the United States should also approve and endorse this agreement because it is aimed at bringing peace to the Middle East. The U.S. has a special responsibility here in view of its total support for Israel and its strategic alliance with the Zionist state. If the U.S. is really concerned with the achievement of peace, it should not lose this opportunity, which offers peace in exchange for land.

The Jordanian-Palestinian call for holding an international conference to solve the Middle East problem stresses the importance of the two superpowers and all parties involved in the Middle East conflict, and therefore, the call should acquire the support and backing of all.

Al Dustour: In harmony with U.N. stand

THE FIVE principles included in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian accord, which was presented to the press and information media Saturday, serve the higher national interests of both the Jordanians and Palestinians. These principles also embody the aspirations and objectives of the Arab Nation because they provide for an end to Israeli occupation of Arab land and the regaining of the Palestinian people's rights.

The accord, concluded on Feb. 11 aims at bringing about a just and honourable peace and a solution to the Palestine problem. This accord was concluded in the spirit of the Fez Arab summit resolutions of 1982, which presented to the world the Arab Nation's proposals for peace. This joint agreement is in harmony with the U.N. resolutions and serves as a basis for a just solution. It also underlines that such a solution must be attained under U.N. umbrella and through an international conference to be attended by the superpowers and all parties involved in the Middle East conflict. The accord should first be strongly supported by the Arab countries in order to make it more credible to the world at large.

Sawt Al Shaab: At odds with world trends

ISRAELI PRIME Minister Shimon Peres said upon returning to occupied Palestine, following his tour in Europe that he does not approve of the idea of an international conference to discuss the Middle East because most world nations are opposed to Israel and because the Soviet Union and China do not maintain diplomatic ties with it.

Peres has thus revealed what opinion the world holds of Israel, implying that this Zionist state's actions are condemned by the whole international community.

Peres came to this conclusion after hearing the views of the Pope, the Romanian leader and the prime minister of Italy during a tour of their countries recently. These leaders told Peres that they were not happy about Israel's building of settlements on Arab lands, its continued occupation in Lebanon and its drive to evict the Arab population from their homeland. They also made it clear that they support the idea of convening an international conference to find a just solution to Middle East problems.

Instead of heeding the views of these countries, Peres continues to insist on rejecting the idea of an international conference and has shown no indication that Israel will give up its present arbitrary policy in the occupied Arab lands.

Guest Column

Some Arabs still doubt American partisanship

By Salameh 'Uda

WHEN THE U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance agreement was signed in Washington at the outset of President Reagan's first term in office, the Arabs did not give this serious step due consideration. Some of the Arab countries regarded the move as natural, coming in the course of U.S.-Israeli traditional relationship. Some attributed it to pressure by the Zionist lobby on the president, trying to wrench from him whatever possible as a price for Jewish support and a guarantee for their votes to win him a second term in office. Some Arab countries regarded the move as a complete transformation in the U.S. Middle East strategy in the sense that Washington began to depend more and more on Israel for ensuring its

political, economic and military influence in the region. Washington, they believed, considered the Zionist state as a frontline arm that can be employed at will to strike against any foes of American interests and elements endangering U.S. sphere of influence.

In fact, the past four years witnessed noticeable coordination and cooperation between Washington and Tel Aviv in military affairs, and in a manner that encouraged Israel to pursue its involvement in Arab affairs like the crisis of oil tankers in the Gulf in addition to carrying out its military adventure in Lebanon.

We admit that the strategic alliance agreement between the two sides has not been duly

and seriously and objectively studied on the part of the Arab countries, which so far failed to diagnose the nature of danger inherent in it and its short-term and long-term consequences on the whole Middle East region. The Arabs have not taken the trouble to duly investigate the real implications and political, economic and military objectives behind this agreement. That is the reason for their total surprise at seeing Washington resorting to a traditional veto for killing all resolutions favouring the Arab side at the United Nations. They have been bewildered by Washington's ways of justifying Israel's aggressive and expansionist attitudes toward its Arab neighbours.

Also for this reason, the

Arabs found themselves unable to explain the reason for the enormous volume of economic aid being heaped on Israel from the United States and for the announcement in Washington of a projected U.S.-Israeli free trade zone. The Arabs were at fault to consider any step in the process of supplying U.S. economic, political or military aid to Israel in complete isolation from the others. They forgot that every single move was provided for in the overall strategic agreement that seeks to guarantee total Israeli military superiority over the Arabs.

This agreement requires from the United States to refrain from selling Jordan and Saudi Arabia defensive weapons

including aircraft and Stinger rockets. In fact the implications and provisions of this strategic treaty between Washington and Tel Aviv remained until this very day a complete mystery for us however hard we try to know its details. Indeed this belief was further deepened following an incident which occurred recently in Egypt where one of its ground satellite stations picked up photographs of Egyptian and Syrian military installations. Later these photographs proved to be part of a comprehensive survey undertaken by U.S. spy satellites of the whole region to locate military targets that would be of use to Israel. The photographs were picked up by accident and as a result of interference of radio

waves due mainly to a rain and thunder storm at the time.

This incident shows beyond doubt the extent of collaboration between Israel and the United States in every field and in a manner that serves Israeli interests. Yet some Arabs are still counting on the United States to play a role in establishing a just settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict, and are hoping against hope that Washington will finally come up with a new initiative to save this region from more tragedies and sufferings. It is better for the Arabs to try to discover more about the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance agreement than to try to maintain wishful thinking that can achieve no result.

War in Lebanon takes toll on Israeli army morale

By Earlean F. Tatrow
 Associated Press

TEL AVIV — The war in Lebanon has taken a toll on the morale of Israel's troops, the state's inflation-ridden economy and its domestic unity, a study released recently concludes.

At the same time, Israel is gradually losing the military advantages it had over its Arab enemies, according to Aharon Yariv, head of Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies which produced the report.

Yariv, a former chief of Israeli military intelligence, answered questions at the presentation of the 1984 edition of "The Middle East Military Balance," the centre's second annual study of the fighting strength of armies in the region and aspects of the overall

security situation.

The 316-page book includes a chapter on Israel's involvement in Lebanon which concludes that there had been "very high costs in terms of casualties, morale, normal training routines, economic costs and domestic unity."

A subsequent chapter on the Israeli military forces ends by saying that while Israel still has the strongest single military force in the Middle East, "it has sustained damage in an area in which it enjoyed the clearest advantage over neighbouring armies: the readiness to fight even when the nature and objectives of the conflict are not universally accepted."

It added this could mean that "in the future, reservists in particular will not perform to full capacity unless they sense the war must be fought in order to remove

a clear and unambiguous danger to themselves and to the state."

Yariv said that while Israel's two and one-half year occupation of South Lebanon has eroded soldiers' morale, "my impression is that this is something that will be overcome by time."

Yariv, a major general in Israel's army reserve corps, also told reporters that Arab armies have greatly improved the quality of their weapons systems and, especially in the cases of Syria and Iraq, the quality of their combat troops.

"This harbours serious offensive challenges to Israel in the longer range, diminishing an advantage that we have had in the past," he said.

He said this shift in the region's military balance was a result of the more sophisticated Soviet weapons

supplied primarily to Syria "but especially the sophisticated weapons systems that are arriving in Arab countries identical to those that we have from the West."

Yariv said he thought that "Israel will have to make a very concentrated effort in quality even if it means certain reductions in the size of our armed forces." He said Israel should emphasise its actual and potential advantages in home-grown technology.

In the near future, he said, the primary Arab threat to Israel is from neighbouring Syria. The Soviet Union, Syria's primary arms source, upgraded the quality of missiles, tanks and aircraft for Syria following Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Syria also has a larger standing

army than Israel, which in the event of a surprise attack would lose valuable time in mobilising its reserves.

According to the Jaffee Centre's 1984 study, Israel's armed forces of regulars and reserves total 540,000, the same figure given in the 1983 study.

The combined number of Syria's regulars and reserves has actually decreased, from 813,000 in 1983 to 784,000 in 1984, according to the Jaffee Centre studies. But the significant factor is that Syria's standing army rose from 313,000 in 1983 to 394,000 in 1984, while Israel's standing army remained at 170,000 — according to the studies.

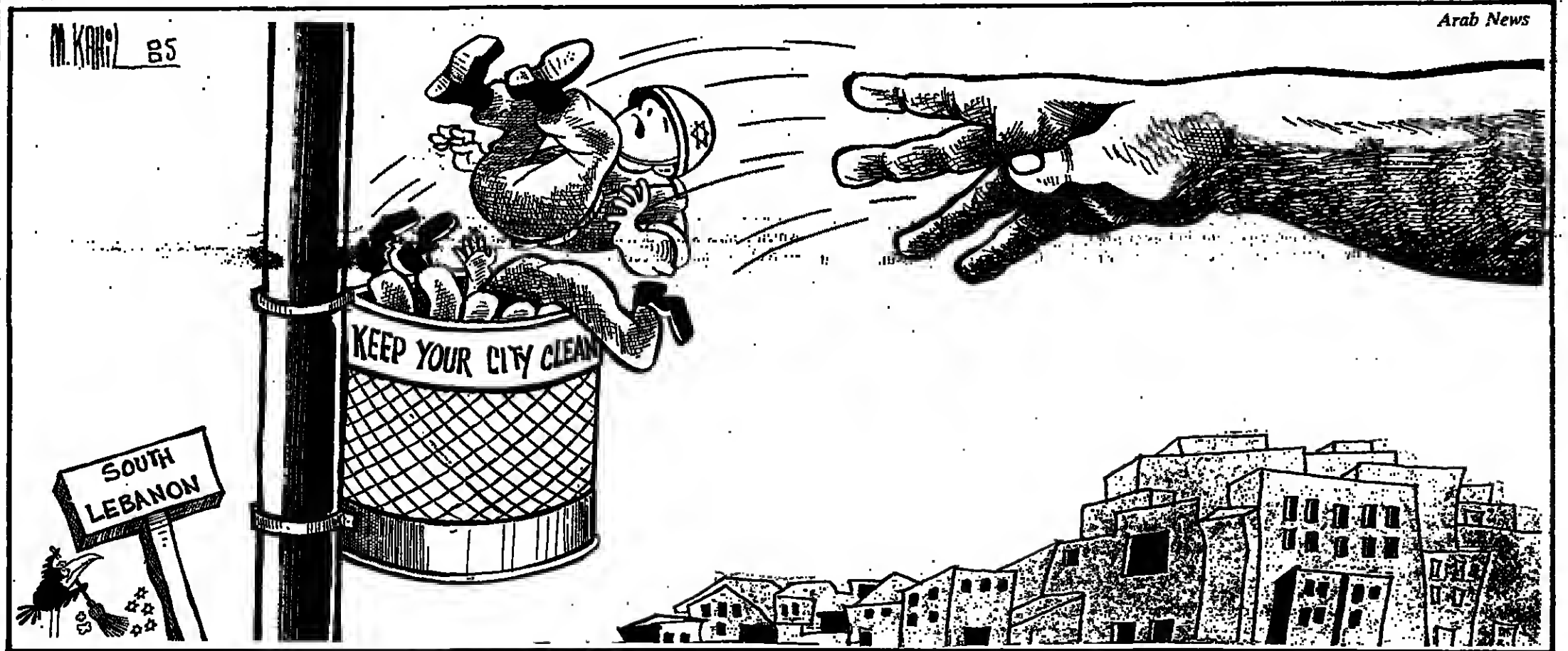
Yariv said that in the past year Syria has added two new divisions of mechanised and armoured troops.

und forces. He also noted that the Soviets have supplied Syria with 50 new, high-quality warplanes plus SS-21 surface-to-surface missiles with a range of 120 kilometres.

In the long range, which he defined as any time after three years, Yariv said Syria would have the capacity to mount a surprise attack against Israel without the help of any other army.

"Before we have time to mobilise, they can take a large part, if not all, of the Golan Heights, and then they can call a cease-fire and we have to go to the negotiating table after we've lost most of our cards," he said.

Israel captured the Golan Heights from Syria in the 1967 war.



Reagan, Shultz support Sandinist overthrow 'by any means'

By Jim Adams
 Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz, stepping up U.S. pressure on Nicaragua, say they favour the overthrow of its left-wing government if it cannot be changed in any other way.

They spoke out this week in a growing administration campaign to get Congress to approve \$14 million in covert U.S. aid for rebels fighting Nicaragua's elected Sandinista government.

Mr. Reagan charged congressional rejection of covert aid for the Nicaraguan guerrillas would consolidate a Soviet and Cuban-backed Communist government in Managua, spread Communist takeovers throughout Central America and pose a direct threat to U.S. borders if unchecked.

Mr. Shultz said Congress must aid the rebels fighting "the endless darkness of Communist tyranny" in order to avoid the risk of costly direct U.S. intervention in the future.

Nicaragua was quick to respond to Washington's latest verbal salvo. President Daniel Ortega warned the U.S. Congress Friday that it would spark a catastrophic war in Central America if it approved aid for the insurgents.

Deputy Defence Minister Leopoldo Rivas said that in view of Mr. Reagan's statements Nicaragua was preparing for war.

So far, Congress has shown little sign of agreeing with Mr. Reagan that Nicaragua poses a serious threat to the U.S.

Over the past week the Reagan administration has gone further than ever before in expressing its strong opposition to the Nic-

araguan government.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz said for the first time that they favoured overthrowing the Sandinistas if no other way could be found to change the government.

Mr. Reagan told a news conference on Thursday that his goal was to "remove it (the Sandinista government) in the sense of its present status, in which it is a Communist, totalitarian state."

He acknowledged that "you can say we're trying to oust the Sandinistas by what we're saying," but said the way he preferred to put it was that "we want them (the rebels) to have a change to have that democracy that they fought for."

The next day, Mr. Shultz said in a speech in San Francisco it was immaterial to Washington whether the perceived Communist threat was ended through negotiations, internal reform or "the collapse of the Sandinista regime."

It was the first time Mr. Shultz had said the United States would not rely solely on the four-nation Contadora peace effort to "restore democracy in Nicaragua and end what he called Managua's export of revolution in Central America."

He said Washington would welcome such a change in Nicaragua's behaviour no matter how it was obtained.

"Whether it is achieved through the multilateral Contadora negotiations, through unilateral actions taken by the Sandinistas alone or in concert with the domestic opponents, or through the collapse of the Sandinista regime, is immaterial to U.S.," Mr. Shultz said.

The Contadora group of Panama, Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia, named after the Pan-

amanian island where it first met, is trying to achieve a peace agreement for all of Central America.

The Reagan administration had said repeatedly that it supported Contadora as the way to end Nicaragua's alleged threat to the region.

But Mr. Shultz told the Senate Budget Committee last week he was pessimistic that the Sandinistas would carry out a peace agreement even if they signed it, although he said Washington would continue to support the Contadora effort.

Neither Mr. Reagan nor Mr. Shultz suggested that their support for the Sandinista overthrow, if all else failed, brought them any closer to a willingness to send U.S. combat troops.

Mr. Reagan has said repeatedly that he does not intend to send U.S. troops to fight in Central

America.

Mr. Shultz told the Senate committee there was no operational contingency plan for sending American troops to Nicaragua.

Administration officials have not voiced any expectation that the Nicaraguan rebels, who Mr. Reagan said number 15,000, could topple Nicaragua's army of 119,000 including 62,000 on active duty.

But Mr. Shultz said that unless Congress approved rebel aid to pressure the Sandinistas to end the alleged Communist threat now, "then we may find later, when we can no longer avoid acting, that the stakes will be higher and the costs greater."

The administration wants Congress to approve the aid by March 15.

Genscher ends decade at helm of Free Democratic Party

By Douglas Hamilton
 Reuters

BONN — Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who stepped down Saturday as leader of West Germany's pivotal Free Democratic Party (FDP), has spent more than a decade in the spotlight of world diplomacy.

In office since 1974, he is Bonn's longest-serving foreign minister and NATO's senior diplomat, with a record of tireless dedication to East-West dialogue. With Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, he is one of the

few survivors of the detente era. Mr. Genscher, 57, entered politics 30 years ago and built a reputation for coolness, conciliation and pragmatism.

But his decade at the helm of Bonn's balance-of-power party ended Saturday with his party split over internal ideological differences.

His greatest electoral triumph as party leader came in October, 1980, when the FDP won its biggest share of the vote in 19 years, returning 54 Liberals to the 520-seat parliament.

His decision in October, 1982,

to dump a 13-year pact with the left-wing Social Democrats and join a centre-right coalition was thought a shrewd, if ruthless, move to ensure FDP survival. But some voters saw the switch as a double-cross.

In the March, 1983, election, the FDP lost 19 seats and the slide has continued.

In May, 1984, Mr. Genscher's 10th anniversary as foreign minister was marked by an FDP mutiny which jolted the government and threw his grip on the ailing party into doubt.

Mr. Genscher had told his coalition partners the FDP would go along with a proposed amnesty for

those who evaded tax on political donations. FDP members rebelled and the measure had to be dropped by an embarrassed Chancellor Kohl.

Political commentators called it Mr. Genscher's greatest defeat.

A month later he announced he would step down in February, 1985, to let a younger leader take the FDP into the March, 1987, polls. In the same month the party lost all its seats in elections for the European Parliament.

With three state elections nearing and polls giving it only three

per cent support, the FDP's fortunes are at a low ebb.

The high profile which Mr. Genscher and Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff built for the party as an indispensable counterweight to left and right has been badly damaged in the past 18 months.

Mr. Lambsdorff, once considered as the next party leader, was forced to resign last year after being charged with accepting donations to the FDP from the Flick industrial group in return for a large tax break.



Espionage: diplomacy by other means

By Bernard Brignon

"ESPIONAGE" is probably not the least of the ingredients making up the subtle aura of prestige and mystery clothing the office of a diplomat whatever its holder may profess to think of it. Films and novels have given currency to the image. You feel confusedly that electronics, when it comes to means, and economics, when it comes to objectives, have dealt a deadly blow to the methods of the time when young embassy secretaries, speeding in an Orient Express sleeping-car somewhere between Istanbul and Sofia, feverishly scribbled cryptic dispatches on the Sublime Porte's secret strategy in the Straits.

What the romantic railway line lost there has doubtless been amply won back by contemporary fact. All the same, from time to time, when diplomats are expelled, conveniently "recalled for consultation" or defect in spectacular fashion, we get a chance to verify that embassies still play a certain role in "intelligence" gathering. Could this be — to paraphrase a celebrated phrase — the continuation of diplomacy by other means?

To decide that, it would first be necessary to know what precisely is meant by "intelligence" and in what way it differs from information. This is the normal job of a diplomat as of a newspaper correspondent. Espionage begins, in fact, where this tolerated and reciprocal information ends, that is, with the search for intelligence the host country wants to keep confidential whether or not it is of a military nature. But the fact is, a foreign diplomat speaking the language of the country where he is posted and having contacts there, or even if he just has a certain flair, can pick up news items that anywhere else would be thought to be state secrets, wherever information circulates quite freely. Some years ago, for example, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) noticed that an incredibly detailed model of a new American nuclear submarine was on sale freely in all good toy shops in the United States, and that the employees at the Soviet embassy had suddenly become keenly interested in model making.

In fact, it is rather than generally thought for Western states to entrust real espionage missions to their diplomats posted to Eastern-bloc or Third-World countries. It is rather that, precisely by the local authorities. True, if they are caught, they can claim diplomatic immunity and only risk being expelled. But they have very little elbowroom and find it very hard to meet their "informants" in public places.

Contrary to a legend that dies hard, this is especially true of military attaches, and even more of deputy military attaches, who are apt to be seen in France as espionage bosses. So perfect that their real function in the Direction Generale de la Securite Extérieure (DGSE) — the equivalent of the CIA or MIS, structure is generally much more modest.

The deputy military attaché naturally knows the identity of the local DGSE representative. He manages the funds, when necessary, allotted to such operations (from time to time bickering about how meagre they are), and keeps a close eye on the code utilised in sending telegrams to the Quai d'Orsay and the Defence Ministry as well as the sealing of the diplomatic pouch. But by and large

his role remains what his official status bequeaths him — to be the French armed forces' representative in contacts with foreign armies and keep Paris posted on their situation by obtaining information in a quite official fashion. So a Western military attaché can openly take photographs of a March-past in Red Square and vice versa. Similarly, the number of such posts in each embassy is subject to a reciprocity agreement.

A decree issued some years ago under the previous presidency put French military attaches under the ambassador's authority. It is the ambassador who takes responsibility for the military attaché's telegrams to the Quai d'Orsay but this does not prevent the latter from also reporting to the Defence Ministry and, if necessary, to the DGSE, which moreover gets information from its own operatives. The diversity of sources may be why diplomats and military men occasionally have fairly divergent perceptions — to put it no higher — of a given situation.

Military attaches, especially deputy attaches, also provide protection — not physical, but political and technical — for other embassy staff members. It does not normally consist of keeping them under surveillance, but of informing them of attempts to "approach" them that may be made by special services of the host country, or third countries.

Their role in arms sales should not be overestimated either. They must of course keep the delegation ministerielle à l'armement posted on the possible requirements of the armed forces of the countries where they are serving. Here again, a well-filled address book can turn out to be most useful, and a long succession of dinners in town suddenly become justified. But the real negotiations, and this is most certainly so in the New Delhi case, are carried on by "special envoys" from Paris. Even so, the military attaché's familiarity with the local political picture saves much time and boosts effectiveness, especially when it comes to greasing a purchasing decision in countries where no sale is thinkable without lavish sweeteners.

Among Western countries, the function of spy as such is often not given to operatives less exposed than diplomats, in general, and military attaches, in particular, especially in Eastern-bloc countries (the case of France in Africa being somewhat special in this respect). "I came to my job full of ideas and ambitions," recalled a deputy military attaché who had served in an East European capital and has now returned to civilian life. "I soon realised I couldn't so much as go out to buy cigarettes without my local hosts knowing about it right away. So, playing at James Bond."

Another, a more senior officer and a bachelor, recalled the formidable ordeal of chastity his posting to a socialist country imposed on him because of the fear that the local services might inflict a *Maia Hari* on him. The bondage and glory of military life.

Unlike France, some Western countries do however readily extend diplomatic cover to their intelligence agents posted abroad. This is especially true of the United States. CIA officers often hold State Department passports and, while they do more or less fill the ambassador in on what they are doing, their group forms a separate service. The Company's local boss, the COS (chief of station), is entitled to special facilities — even in "adversary" countries — such as his own bodyguard, direct communication with the CIA headquarters at Langley and a safe room electronically shielded from eaves-dropping. The British doubtless follow a practice closer to this than do the West Germans, whose BND (Bundesnachrichtendienst) has roughly the same problems in its relations with the Foreign Ministry as does the DGSE with the Quai d'Orsay.

With the Soviets, however, all diplomats are cut out to work for the KGB. The distinction between these two forms of "foreign relations" is possibly observed only as a tactical convenience and for the person who is approached there is no refusing a request for cooperation. This is just as applicable to Soviet consulates, trade missions and Aeroflot staff. This does not mean that all of them should be regarded as active intelligence agents, but this is why Western countries from time to time proceed to make large-scale expulsions.

International organisations, beginning with the United Nations in New York and Geneva, as well as UNESCO in Paris, NATO and the European Communities in Brussels and Luxembourg are also prime targets for the very special diplomatic services. As far as is possible to know, Western states are less partial to this sort of thing, perhaps quite simply because most of these organisations are in the West. Many prefer to work with nationals who have been in the country for a long time or locals having professions that enable them to make numerous contacts and come and go without attracting attention.

This freedom of movement is the more necessary as the chief of station in one capital is often answerable to a "coordinator" installed in a nearby country. Colonel Nut, who was assassinated last year near Nice, was thought to be an officer dealing with DGSE agents operating in Italy. An airport flight controller, an import-export specialist, a tourist agent and even a simply garage mechanic often offer possibilities far superior to those of a colonel... even if it is the colonel who, when things go wrong, must expect to be expelled — *Le Monde*.

As Fred Ikle, a U.S. under-secretary of defence, remarked at a secret session of the Senate Armed Services Committee last year: "As you move towards deployment of the full system, there are some intermediate steps which have intermediate utility... Components of a multi-tiered defence could become deployed earlier" (Wayne Biddle in New York Times, Dec. 30, 1984).

These "components" relate to what is known in the jargon as "point-defence." Point-defence means a collaboration of highly-developed radar, infrared sensors, intercept missiles etc. which would zap incoming ICBMs. A U.S. Defence Department pamphlet (April 1984) predicted that such point-defence might be available between 1990 and 2000. That is a great relief. We are all in favour of defence. But what is the point of point-defence? And which points will it defend? Well — really sensitive targets, of course: the missile silos at Grand Forks, North Dakota, and the arcanes of State security and C3. Cities? People? You're joking!

Point-defence might cover selected areas of 30 miles in radius. So that for some years before the good folk of Middle America can sleep soundly in their beds in the knowledge that they are protected by an impenetrable shield they will go through a period of "intermediate utility" in which their missiles are protected but they are not.

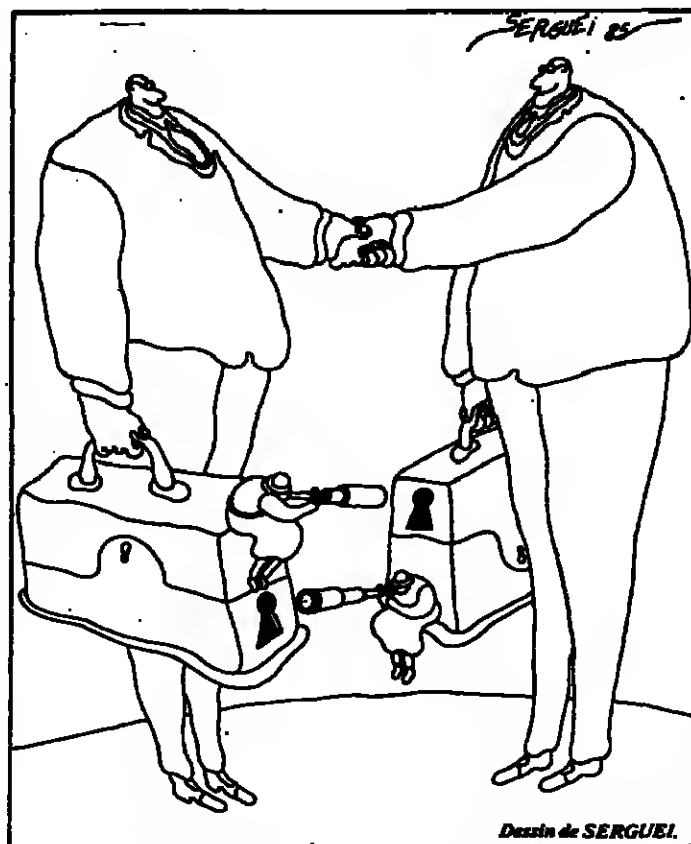
Never mind. As the Times remarked (Feb. 7) at the end of a puzzled and tortuous leader: "Even a partial defence must be better than no defence." Amen, says commonsense. Why then did the superpowers achieve one of their rare agreements, with the ABM Treaty in 1972, which severely limited any such defences — to two systems on each side?

This was perhaps because such defences at that time were impracticable. But the officially-publicised reason for this upside-down logic (defences are threatening but missiles give "security") was that ABM defences are de-stabilising. They strike at the very heart of deterrence theory: the assurance of mutual threat.

A great many NATO warriors and media wizards have been assuring us for years that deterrence theory has biblical authority. Mr. Heselone, the British Defence Minister, has told us that it is the only thing that, for the past 30 years, has held up the sky. Whatever else Star Wars explodes it has exploded deterrence theory. Several distinguished professors are having to rewrite their undergraduate class lectures, which is an insufferable indignity.

Now the Times of London assures us, in the same leader, that the campaign against SDI is "Soviet inspired." That is strange, because the first sign of that "campaign" — when Reagan first unveiled Star Wars — was hilarity in the American scientific community. That could not have been orchestrated by the KGB, because the KGB have never been known to laugh.

The Soviet military, however, have got a point in not finding Star Wars funny. They have been pushing ahead with their own space experiments. But a massive arms race in space is something their stretched economy does not need. More than this, the "intermediate utility" stations of point-defence will disadvantage the USSR and advantage the USA. Soviet land-based ICBMs have got some 30 minutes to travel before they reach the United States.



Dessin de SERGUEI.

Randa Habib's Corner

Good night, good morning

BURDENED WITH responsibilities and having decided to employ a person for help at home, your choice might fall on a native from some far away country who is ready to come from that remote place to assist you.

Immediately, you start working on his or her papers. You go to the Ministry of the Interior to obtain an entry permit and there, you sign an affidavit under which you commit yourself to pay the expenses of his or her registration in case he or she would break certain Jordanian rules.

Your domestic help arrives and you start working on the work permit without any delay. Then you are told you must obtain a resident's permit at the Department of Foreigners and are asked to sign a legal guarantee in the court. Then you are asked to fill six identical cards with your address, where the employee will be working.

You might try explaining to the official at the department that this information has already been given when applying for the work permit... but to no avail.

Then you take your six cards to the district police station where the cards are stamped. Two of the cards will remain there and the rest will return to the Foreigners' Department.

The next step is a medical certificate that you must obtain from a certain government clinic. The X-rays, blood test etc... which you have already done before as you have checked your employee the moment he or she has arrived. But according to our dear official, these are categorically refused.

It is only after this medical check-up that your employee will get close to a normal situation, because with this medical certificate, you can finally claim his or her resident's permit.

My friend who received on Dec. 14 her home maid, is still filling the six cards... but she does not despair as she is hoping to finalise these formalities before the end of the year. Because, then, she will have to start all over again this scenario at the renewing of the permit which will have neared its expiry date.

The ideological delirium which strikes chords in the worst traditions of American populism

By E.P. Thompson

NOTEVEN Jonathan Swift could have imagined so savage a satire on human endeavour as Star Wars.

Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) proposes that in some 25 years, after expending some hundreds of billions of dollars, United States technology will emerge with an impenetrable anti-ballistic shield.

When President Reagan first unveiled Star Wars in March 1983, he suggested, in a rhetorical aside, that at this point the USA will generously reveal all its technology to the USSR, so that they can have an impenetrable shield too. However it is not yet certain that Reagan will still be President in the year 2010. He could, no doubt, circumvent the U.S. Constitution, but he might have more difficulty in "circumventing" his own.

It was generally assumed that Mr. Reagan's aside was jocular, and the defence experts threw themselves about. As Theodore Draper remarks (New York Review of Books, Feb. 14): "It would be necessary to blow up the Pentagon to make its guardians give away such a priceless military treasure."

It is solemnly proposed, and reaffirmed in the President's inaugural, that at astronomical cost, an astral venture will be set in motion to achieve an end — the blocking of each others' missiles — which could be achieved tomorrow, at no cost at all, by a rational agreement by both parties to disarm. The proposal belongs to the psychopathology of ideology and not to rational strategy at all. But before we come to that, let us inspect its purported rationality.

The view of independent scientists — that is, of scientists who are not in Pentagon-related employment and who do not stand to gain from the research bonanza — is that the project could not work. In a letter to the Wall Street Journal (Jan. 2) Hans A. Bethe and five eminent American scientists summed up major objections under several heads. Underlying: getting under the shield by using cruise missiles, low altitude flights, "suicide" bombs. Overwhelming: saturation of the defences with multiple attacks, a proportion of which would get through. Even five percent of 10,000 missiles would be enough.

There is also outflowing: while one side was building a Star Wars system the other side would have ample time to work out a counter-system of decoys and penetration aids. Cost: up to one trillion dollars for implementing the first major phase only. Soviet pre-emption: the Soviet military (or whoever has been nominated as "enemy" in 2009) would perceive such a shield as giving to the United States immunity to launch a strike, and would be tempted to "retaliate first".

These objections are made on the assumption that Star Wars might be feasible. So far as I can understand — Professor John Polanyi gives a clear beginner's guide in Gwyn Prim's *The Choice* — anti-satellite weapons are certainly feasible (and until recently the Soviet Union may have led in this field): weapons orbiting in space are a gruesome possibility; and defences against ballistic missiles might prove to be feasible (leaving of course the underlying, overwhelming and outfoxing gaps in the shield).

But long before the hypothetical semi-impenetrable shield was in place, the project would go, through intermediate stages.

As Fred Ikle, a U.S. under-secretary of defence, remarked at a secret session of the Senate Armed Services Committee last year: "As you move towards deployment of the full system, there are some intermediate steps which have intermediate utility... Components of a multi-tiered defence could become deployed earlier" (Wayne Biddle in New York Times, Dec. 30, 1984).

These "components" relate to what is known in the jargon as "point-defence." Point-defence means a collaboration of highly-developed radar, infrared sensors, intercept missiles etc. which would zap incoming ICBMs. A U.S. Defence Department pamphlet (April 1984) predicted that such point-defence might be available between 1990 and 2000. That is a great relief. We are all in favour of defence. But what is the point of point-defence? And which points will it defend? Well — really sensitive targets, of course: the missile silos at Grand Forks, North Dakota, and the arcanes of State security and C3. Cities? People? You're joking!

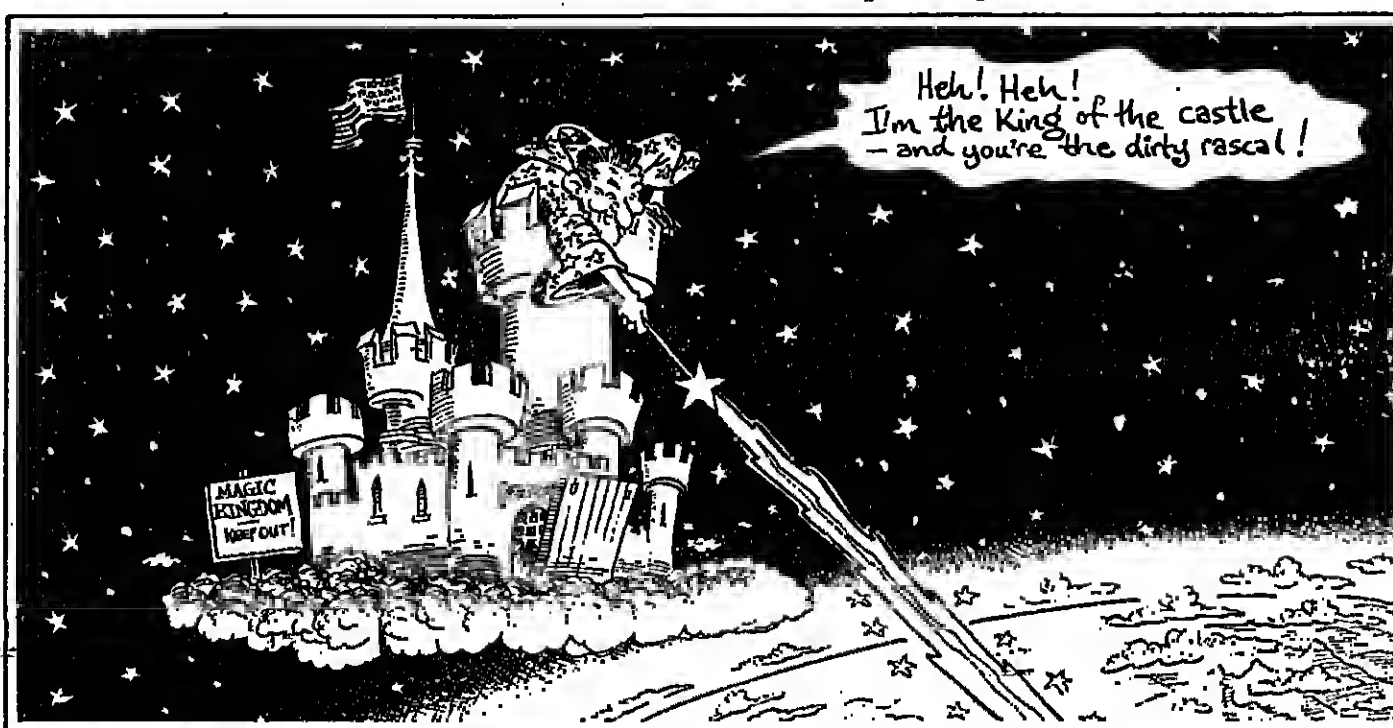
Point-defence might cover selected areas of 30 miles in radius. So that for some years before the good folk of Middle America can sleep soundly in their beds in the knowledge that they are protected by an impenetrable shield they will go through a period of "intermediate utility" in which their missiles are protected but they are not.

Never mind. As the Times remarked (Feb. 7) at the end of a puzzled and tortuous leader: "Even a partial defence must be better than no defence." Amen, says commonsense. Why then did the superpowers achieve one of their rare agreements, with the ABM Treaty in 1972, which severely limited any such defences — to two systems on each side?

This was perhaps because such defences at that time were impracticable. But the officially-publicised reason for this upside-down logic (defences are threatening but missiles give "security") was that ABM defences are de-stabilising. They strike at the very heart of deterrence theory: the assurance of mutual threat.

A great many NATO warriors and media wizards have been assuring us for years that deterrence theory has biblical authority. Mr. Heselone, the British Defence Minister, has told us that it is the only thing that, for the past 30 years, has held up the sky. Whatever else Star Wars explodes it has exploded deterrence theory. Several distinguished professors are having to rewrite their undergraduate class lectures, which is an insufferable indignity.

Now the Times of London assures us, in the same leader, that the campaign against SDI is "Soviet inspired." That is strange, because the first sign of that "campaign" — when Reagan first unveiled Star Wars — was hilarity in the American scientific community. That could not have been orchestrated by the KGB, because the KGB have never been known to laugh.



tes. This gives time for satellite and radar identification and for X-ray lasers and interceptors to get to work. But U.S. forward-based missiles in Europe, such as the Pershing IIs, must travel for only a few minutes. Thus point-defence is simpler for the USA than for the USSR.

The reaction of the satellite NATO governments in Europe to Star Wars fell short of gratitude. At first sight, and at second sight, it seemed a bum deal. They suspected a retreat to Fortress America. If America alone had a shield, they feared that the Soviet Union, since it could not retaliate against the USA, would take it out on her allies. Or that Europe would be left as a no-man's land between two shields, with the laser-zapped nukes of both sides falling on her heads.

Moreover, as the Guardian has asked (Feb. 5), if both superpowers are protected by "dome", "What thereafter becomes of the British and French nuclear deterrents?" The answers (which the Guardian unaccountably overlooked) is that we could point them across the Channel and use them to deter each other. But all those lovely nukes, including Hades and Trident, would cease overnight to be deterrents to the USSR and would become only irritants. This irritated Mrs. Thatcher so much that, with uncanny timeliness, she allowed herself, when in company with prominent Soviet Politburo member, Mr. Gorbachev, last December, to express disquiet at an arms race in space.

I am now at liberty to reveal the sequel to this petty treason. Mrs. Thatcher then flew on to Peking and thence took off for a breakfast with Mr. Reagan. While she was still over the Western Pacific, President Reagan, who had been informed of her importunate, cabled her plane: either Mrs. Thatcher must eat her words or she must get her breakfast at MacDonalds. Mrs. Thatcher ate her words, first in public on the plane, and then in private with the president, who had them served up to her like sausages on a waffle with maple syrup.

In return for her renewed fealty, President Reagan issued to all his European allies a very large public waffle, to the effect that the impenetrable shield (which had now become a dome and even an umbrella) was going to be extended to them also. This nonsensical promise was not worth the spit that issued with it, but the loyal governments and their servile

media are now swimming around happily in the spittoon.

It might be possible to deploy point-defence at Greenham Common and at Molesworth by the year 2000. Mr. Heselton could then run happily up and down camouflaged in his flak jacket at the head of the thousands of troops and riot police chasing the last Quaker in the secure knowledge that he was under an umbrella. But if he were to return to London to pursue his other vocation, of harassing honourable civil servants, then, alas, he must do this outside the "dome".

Even so, there would be a small political cost which Mr. Reagan will have to charge for his waffle. Two authors (Herman and Rose) in *Arms Control Today* (July/August 1984) have pointed out that while interceptor systems against intermediate-range missiles (such as SS-20s) might be feasible in Europe, the interceptors "would have as little as three to ten minutes to detect, identify, track, target and attack incoming warheads."

This would require "an automated and automatic U.S. ABM response," such as LOW (launch-on-warning). "There will be no time to work through NATO's established consultative channels. European political authorities thus will be effectively removed from any active role in decisions concerning nuclear war on their own soil." The "dome" turns out to be an automated system for the extinction of European autonomy.

All this has been about "intermediate utilities": not the "impenetrable shield" (which we cannot get) but the bits of space and interceptor race which are feasible and which we may well get. It can be seen that they introduce fearsome new dangers, instabilities and tensions. The fact that the Soviet military are already tensing up against Star Wars is not, as the Times supposes, an argument in its favour. It enhances the dangers.

But I explained before that Mr. Reagan's policy belongs not to rational strategy but to the psychopathology of ideology. How is this?

The projected "impenetrable shield" is not possible. And the proposal that its secrets should be handed to the other side is absurd. But when a palpable insanity grips national leaders it is necessary to probe the motives further. Nations do not normally lay heavy burdens on their tax-payers and inflate the national debt just to

humour the fantasies of a leader — even one just born-again out of the ballot box.

There must either be some hidden agenda or some ideological delirium here. In this case I detect both. The hidden agenda is in two forms. First, the proposal has been pushed by those whom Lord Zuckerman has called "the alchemists of the laboratories" and the very powerful arms lobby whose line are drooling with the prospects of enlarging order books 20 and 30 years ahead.

As Hans Bethe and his fellow-scientists say, in the Wall Street Journal, such a project will acquire "institutional momentum." "When a trillion dollars is waved at the U.S. aerospace industry, the project will rapidly acquire a life of its own — independent of the validity of its public justifications."

Yet the project also has an independent life within American ideology. The Times, in its tormented leader, acclaims President Reagan as a profound strategist, more far-sighted than his chiefs of staff, more wise than his "East Coast establishment" with its "fashionable dissent" and more informed than his own scientific community. This is codswallop. The president is no kind of strategist and could not tell an ICBM from an ABM. What he is a superbly successful populist politician who can tune a policy like a precision-missile and home it on to the prejudices of Middle America.

In its ideological expression Star Wars is the ultimate decomposition of deterrence theory, and the attempt by U.S. nuclear ideologists to return to the womb of Hiroshima. Ever since the USSR reached forward to nuclear "parity" they have become increasingly fruitless. They possessed this huge bludgeoning and blackmailing power — which, however, could never be used, and the world was beginning to tumble to the fact.

For a decade they have been trying out this and that trick to regain nuclear "superiority," but all were implausible. Then they tried out scenarios of "limited" nuclear war, on the territory of allies or other nations, and these have proved even more implausible, and have even been met with ingratitude.

Delving back in their memories, President Reagan and his friends recalled those blissful years, from 1945-50, when the United States had the Bomb and the other did not. It is out of that frustration, and that remembered golden san-

ctuary of the past, that the ideological and political drive of Star Wars has come. Let us abolish the other's bomb! Let us arm the moral ends of America with an impenetrable shield! Let us once again be able to threaten a world which cannot retaliate on us! Once the solution was found (out of pure ideology) then money and know-how must be able to bring it about.

It is an ideological delirium which vibrates all the chords of the worst traditions of American right-wing populism. With astonishing simplicity it combines isolationism (they can't get us) with external menace. It combines the citizen's faith that whatever America does must be moral — and that the Bomb is God's gift to protect the "Free World" — with the old American common person's preference for "fixing things" by technological means rather than by political resolutions. It massages the American ego by intoning homilies about "saving humanity" and about "saving millions of lives" while drawing humanity within new dimensions of danger.

We should not dismiss this as mere politician-talk, as cynical rhetoric to cover more limited objectives. Star Wars, with its space-fic glitter, encodes ideological forces which act in their own right. The president may himself be a true believer.

To find the most powerful nation on earth to be crawling back into an ideological womb is a sign that an epoch is coming to an end. It is a terrifying signal of our human predicament. This combination of material avarice (the arms lobby) and of ideological self-delusion may prove to be the terminal dementia of the nuclear ego.

There will never be an impenetrable shield against nuclear evil. There is — and there has been for forty years — only one shield against chaos: that pitifully weak and yet somehow indestructible shield, the human conscience. It is as full of holes as a sieve, but it has held out chaos for forty years. It is time to put it in repair.

E.P. Thompson is a vice-president of Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). *Martin Press* is publishing next month a collection of his essays and creative writing, *The Heavy Dancers*, and also a "samizdat" reply to crisis of the peace movement, *Double Exposure*. He contributed this article to the *Guardian*.

Armless painter one of Taiwan's most successful artists

By John Ngai

TAIPEI — Artist Shieh Kun-San has only one leg, no arms and he paints with a brush between his teeth.

But, Mr. Shieh, 28, is one of the most popular artists in Taiwan and in a country still primarily interested in Chinese water colours and calligraphy, his works have awakened a new enthusiasm for oil paintings.

In his most recent one-man show, all 32 paintings exhibited were sold for a total of \$100,000, a considerable amount by Taiwanese standards. Mr. Shieh's paintings are sought after by art galleries as well as private collectors.

"He is fast becoming one of the best in his generation," said leading Taiwanese painter Wu Hsuan-Son. "There is this special touch of humanity in his paintings."

Mr. Shieh is basically a folk artist. He came the hard way. No one can fully comprehend the ordeal he has gone through.

Born to poor peasants in eastern Taiwan, Mr. Shieh lost his three limbs in 1972 when a high-voltage cable fell on him in the factory where he was working as an apprentice.

Mr. Shieh told Reuters that he

lost the will to live after the accident and made several suicide attempts. "I owe much to the loving care of my mother who gave me the courage to continue living."

The painter said that 10 years ago he started to do Chinese calligraphy, using his teeth to hold the brush. He discovered the joy of painting one day when he was scribbling aimlessly on a piece of paper.

"Suddenly I entered a world of my own. All the loneliness, frustration and pain disappeared when I was painting," he said.

He attended art classes and practised with a brush between his teeth for at least 10 hours a day at the beginning.

"Sometimes my mother said I was sleeping with my teeth firmly clenched and my head moving sideways," he said.

"I was very lucky. Most of the artists I went to for advice were always willing to give me new ideas and teach me to be a better painter."

"They think I should develop my own style and set my standards just as any other painters."

"I believe, a good piece of art work is done by one's creative mind, whether by hands or mouth is not important," Mr. Shieh said.

Preparations for Seoul Games on schedule, ambassador says

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — All the necessary facilities for the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games will be completed by the end of 1985 except for the Olympic and Press Villages. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Korea Jai-Sang Kim said Sunday.

Seoul Sports Complex, the site for the opening and closing ceremonies, was completed in June 1984. This complex covers a total area of 545,000 square metres and the Main Olympic Stadium covers 132,000 square metres, and can accommodate 100,000 spectators. Seoul Sports Complex will include the Main Olympic Stadium, gymnasium, basketball stadium, indoor swimming pool, student gymnasium and student indoor swimming pool.

In a press conference held at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC) Mr. Kim said: "The National Sports Complex is currently under construction and will include a velodrome for cycling, three gymnasiums, an indoor swimming pool as well as the Olympic Village."

The 24th Olympic being in Seoul in 1988, brings the Summer Games to mainland Asia for the first time in history. These Games

will be held from Sept. 17 to Oct. 2, taking advantage of Korea's comfortable autumn climate, with an average temperature of 20 degrees centigrade. About 13,000 athletes are anticipated to come from 150 countries for competition in these Summer Games. The motto for these Games is "Harmony, Peace and Progress" — Harmony between all peoples of the world, and peace and progress for the eternal prosperity of mankind Mr. Kim outlined.

The 10th Asian Games, which will include about 25 sports, will also be held in Seoul between Sept. 20 and Oct. 5, 1986. In preparation for these Games, an athletes' village will be constructed, in addition to recreation centres, entertainment areas, training fields and medical clinics," Mr. Kim said.

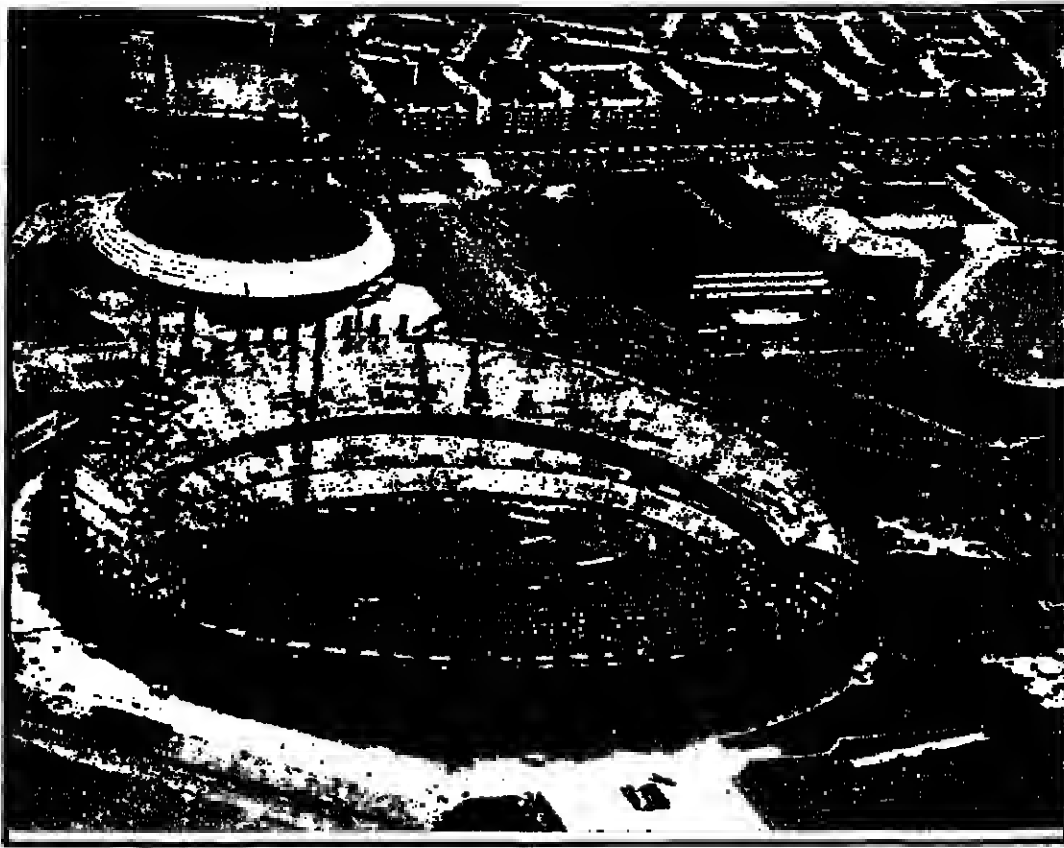
"All the preparations are going on smoothly and on schedule. We

are firmly determined to do our best to make the Games of the 24th Olympiad in Seoul in 1988 the best ever in Olympic history. And we have every confidence in our ability to do so," Mr. Kim added.

Minister of Sports Yong-Ho-Lee is due in Amman on February 26, on a three-day official visit to Jordan, at the invitation of Jordanian Minister of Youth Hani Khasawneh. During the visit, Dr. Lee will hold talks with Dr. Khasawneh and a number of senior Jordanian officials on means of bolstering cooperation between the two countries in the various fields. The two sides will also discuss ways of promoting the bilateral sport movement and increasing its effectiveness on various relevant levels.

The national Korean soccer team will accompany Dr. Lee during his visit to Jordan, and will play a friendly match against the national Jordanian soccer team on Wednesday, February 27, at Al Hussein Youth City stadium.

Coinciding with the Korean delegation's visit to Jordan an exhibition of Korean history, culture, industry and social life will be held at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman. The exhibition will be inaugurated by Dr. Hani Khasawneh.



National Sports Complex currently under construction for the Seoul Olympics.

Spinks retains light heavyweight title

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (R) — Michael Spinks retained his light heavyweight boxing championship Saturday by stopping David Sears with an overhand right and a flurry of unanswered blows in the third round of a scheduled 15-rounder.

Spinks, 28, made the ninth successful defence of a title he won with a 15-round decision over Eddie Mustafa Muhammad in July 1981. He became the undisputed champion by claiming a 15-round decision over Dwight Muhammad Qawi in March 1983.

Spinks, who is 26-0 with 18 knockouts, sent the previously unbeaten Sears to the canvas with an overhand right early in the third round. After the groggy New Yorker rose to beat the count Spinks finished him off with body and head punches.

Referee Larry Hazzars stopped the fight at one minute and two seconds of the third after the former Olympic champion from Philadelphia sent Sears reeling with a dazzling left-right combination to the head.

"I knew right from the start I could have hit him with the overhand right," Spinks said. "After I hit him the first time I might have been able to get it over in one round if I threw a looping punch on top of it."

"I just couldn't get started. In the third round he was looking for me to go downstairs. He thought I would jab again to the body but it turned out to be another overhand right."

In the first two rounds the 25-year-old Sears was able to hack up the champion, landing quick combinations to the head. Despite the

challenger's aggressive style, however, Spinks carried his left hand low.

Leaning forward as he threw punches, Sears left himself vulnerable to the overhand right which Spinks landed in the first and second rounds with mild success.

Sears won the first two rounds on two of the three judges' scorecards before Spinks sent him to the floor in round three.

"I was just concentrating on my offence and I got caught," Sears said. "I wanted to start fast because I know he's a slow starter."

Spinks is recognised as champion by all three major boxing bodies — the World Boxing Council (WBC), the World Boxing Association (WBA) and the International Boxing Federation (IBF).

Mandlikova proves rankings wrong, meets Lloyd in final

OAKLAND, California (R) — Hana Mandlikova proved the computer wrong Saturday night when she outlasted Czechoslovak compatriot Helena Sukova in the semifinals of the Oakland Women's Tennis Tournament.

Mandlikova, ranked two places below Sukova at number seven in the world, produced near flawless tennis to win 6-4, 6-0 and qualify for the final when she will meet top-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd.

Lloyd was kept on court for 80 minutes by her fellow-American Zina Garrison before winning 6-3, 6-2.

Sukova, who beat Martina Navratilova in the Australian Open at the turn of the year, had never taken a set from Mandlikova in six previous encounters and seldom looked capable of disturbing that trend.

The only time Mandlikova was threatened came when she lost the ninth game of the match after holding three set points on her own serve. Sukova pulled back from 40-0 down and eventually broke back to trail 5-4 after five deuces.

But from 30-30 in the next game, Mandlikova was a class apart. Two stunning volleys brought her the first set and she raced through the second set without the loss of a game in 18 minutes.

Despite Sukova's recent surge up the computer rankings — she was runner-up to Lloyd in the Australian Open — it was her worst defeat by Mandlikova in four years.

"I don't know what to say. I made so many mistakes," Sukova said. "I felt it would all change after the first set. I'll have to discuss this with my coach."

Mandlikova won this title last year when she inflicted a rare defeat on Navratilova in the final.

Unseeded Americans reach final as upsets continue

LA QUINTA, California (R) — Unseeded Americans David Pate and Larry Stefanski reached the final of the \$375,000 La Quinta classic tennis tournament, continuing a rash of upsets with wins over higher-ranked players.

They will be playing for the largest prize money of their careers in the final of a week-long event that has seen all 16 seeded players eliminated. The winner gets \$51,000 and the runner-up \$25,000.

Pate, ranked 43rd in the world, beat ninth-ranked Libor Pimek of Czechoslovakia, 7-6 (8-6), 6-4.

Stefanski, ranked 193rd, ousted 14th-ranked compatriot Greg Holmes 6-2, 4-6, 6-3 in the first semi-final match.

Pate, who likes to work his way into the net to surprise his opponents, stuck to his game plan. "I

didn't want to spend too much time at the baseline with him because of his heavy topspin ground strokes," Pate said.

Pimek broke Pate's service three times in the opening set, but lost it after leading 6-5 on service. "I couldn't win the first set," Pimek said. "I was serving for the match and had broken him three times and couldn't win."

Pate broke back the set at 6-6 and won the tie-breaker with an ace followed by a netted Pimek forehand.

They traded service breaks to 4-4 in the second set, but Pate broke in the ninth game and served out the match.

Stefanski, 27, was forced to go three sets with Holmes, who upset defending champion Jimmy Connors in straight sets in the quarter-finals.

Nigerians dominate African table tennis championship

ALEXANDRIA (R) — Nigerians dominated the final rounds of the seventh African Table Tennis Championship here Saturday, taking all four slots in the men's and women's singles finals and winning the boys' and girls' under-17s titles.

In the men's tournament Nigerians took all four places in the semi-finals. The final will be between Olayomi Bankole and Atanda Musa, who beat Thomas Ogunrinde and Fatai Adeyemo by 3-0 and 3-1 respectively.

Nigeria also had three players in the women's semi-finals. Kuburat Owolabi beat her compatriot Nimota Shittu 3-0 and Olawumi Majekodunmi beat Egypt's Gigan Nossier 3-0.

In an all-Nigerian boy's under-17s final Bolaji Ninola beat Ahi-odun Soyemi 2-0. Youssef Rabel of Egypt came third, beating his countryman Hisham Helmi 2-1.

Nigeria's Lyabo Akamu won the girl's under-17s singles, beating Patricia Offei of Ghana, 2-0. Patricia Opoku of Ghana came third after beating Sherin Ali of Egypt, 2-0.

"We're just ceasing to play indoors because of excessive cost. So I'm cutting costs to continue with outdoor soccer."

Since joining the indoor league this season, the Cosmos have suffered financial losses of more than one million dollars in 16 home games at the Byrne Meadowlands Arena in nearby East Rutherford, New Jersey.

In a statement issued Friday night, Cosmos President Giorgio Chinaglia, who also leads the Italian first division team Lazio, said: "We are disappointed in our inability to attract enough fan support to continue playing indoor soccer."

"Maybe we hurt our image, maybe we made a mistake by playing indoors. Now we feel good because we tried. We gave it a good and honest chance," Pinton added in a telephone interview from the team offices in New Jersey.

The NASL is struggling for survival with only four teams, and a league spokesman announced last Thursday that the league will decide by March 1 whether to suspend operations.

Pinton said the costs of continuing in the Major Indoor Soccer League (MISL) were prohibitive, but added: "I'm not folding any team. We're still a member of two leagues, until further steps are taken as I'm talking to you today."

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Iraq cancels league to prepare for World Cup

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq has cancelled its first division soccer programme less than halfway through the season and suspended punishments on players, to prepare for World Cup qualifying matches beginning next month.

Iraqi Football Association (IFA) officials said the league programme was being scrapped "to give the national team the opportunity to prepare itself."

A general amnesty has also been declared on all punishments meted out to players, they said. This included lifting suspensions imposed on national squad members after their poor performance in last summer's Olympic Games, in Los Angeles and jail terms for offences such as attacking referees.

The IFA sacked national team coach Ammu Baha after Iraq failed to progress beyond the first round in Los Angeles. The side drew 1-1 with Canada, lost 1-0 to Cameroon and went down 4-2 to Yugoslavia despite having a two-goal lead at half-time.

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Jordan hopes to sell cement to Egypt

By Ibrahim Noori
Reuter

AMMAN (R) — Jordan, a modest cement exporter since last year, hopes to sign a multi-million dollar deal with Egypt to ease a growing problem of selling its surplus in a competitive and shrinking market.

The possible deal came up as the government decided last December to merge Jordan's two cement plants to help tackle the problem of an expected cement surplus this year of more than two million tonnes.

The government is now facing questioning over the economic viability of having built a second plant, which turned Jordan into a cement exporter but also contributed to the excess.

It has also been criticised over the merger between South Cement Company, which went into operation last year, and the Jordanian Cement Factories Company set up in 1951.

Businessmen said the proposed one million tonne cement deal with Egypt, worth some \$35 million, could staunch the criticism.

But the overall problem would be difficult to solve without an economic upturn in countries such as the oil-producing Gulf states.

South Cement almost clinched the deal with Cairo last autumn, but trade sources said it foundered on disagreement over prices with Egypt, itself a major cement producer.

Egyptian negotiators are expected to return here, probably later this month, and Jordanian officials are confident of success this time.

It would be South Cement's second export contract after an \$80 million deal last year to supply 1.5 million tonnes of cement in Saudi Arabia over three years.

The company, capitalised at 110 million dinars (\$263 million), was set up solely to produce cement for export, mainly to the Gulf where sharply lower oil export revenue has curtailed a 10-year development and construction boom.

The older company met only part of the local demand, and cement was being imported for the local construction sector, which has also now slowed down.

Cement imports totalled 30.5 million dinars (\$73 million) in 1983, but dropped to only two million dinars (\$4.8 million) last year, when Jordan also exported cement worth 2.3 million dinars (\$5.5 million), according to official figures.

Jordan still imports salt-resistant cement but South Cement plans to start producing this soon.

The two cement plants each have an annual output capacity of two million tonnes. Officials estimate local demand at 1.7 million tonnes, leaving a surplus of 2.3 million this year.

The merger, expected to be completed by June, was attacked in a parliamentary report last month, which said the building of a second plant just for export was "unsound planning". "The merger could harm a successful firm such as Jordanian Cement and should receive a thorough economic security," it said.

The government, which has equity in both firms, says the merger will be good for the industry on both administrative and marketing grounds, and shareholders

would not lose.

But economists say the reconstituted company could still face marketing difficulties, especially in Gulf countries which have developed their own cement industries.

The Qatar-based Gulf Organisation for Industrial Consulting said last year Gulf Cooperation Council members — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates — would be able to produce 23.6 million tonnes of cement by 1985.

This would meet more than 90 per cent of demand in the region, but the cement industry was suffering from dumping of cheap cements from Europe and Asia, it said.

Egypt and Saudi Arabia, which by virtue of their size offer Jordan the best export prospects, are also expanding their cement industries with the aim of achieving self-sufficiency.

But an end to the Iran-Iraq war could help boost cement demand for reconstruction, industry sources say.

Kuwait reviews monetary policy

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait is stepping up supervision of its financial system and will study new tools of monetary policy to combat expected strains in the economy, a senior central bank official said Sunday.

Mr. Mohammad Haider Ghuloum, deputy manager of the bank's technical department, said the economy will be overshadowed by pressures on the state budget in the coming years.

After rapid but turbulent growth in the 1970s oil boom, the slide in oil markets and a local stock market crash in 1982 — leaving a \$90 billion debt crisis — resulted in confusion and re-

appraisal which persists, he told a banking seminar.

"In addition, the Gulf war has compounded the sense of pessimism in the economy."

Demand for crude oil is unlikely to pick up much in coming years, and Kuwait's non-oil economy is unlikely to revive soon, he said, added: "Pressures on the budget will be the dominant feature of the economy in the next few years."

The solution lay in either cutting spending or looking more closely at non-oil sources of revenue and financing, which Mr. Ghuloum called a more creative approach.

It would be politically difficult to impose taxes, and more logical to issue public debt instruments to raise funds, he said. The central bank also aimed to extend its control over money supply, which grew at explosive rates in the early 1980s.

"The increased supervisory role of the central bank that is now evolving must be accompanied by new and more effective tools of policy,

such as changeable reserve ratios and open market operations aimed at controlling the banks' free reserves and thus directly influencing domestic credit," he said.

The central bank would continue to channel funds to banks through a discount window, as in the past, but "there will be more awareness of the costs of these funds", Mr. Ghuloum said.

The Kuwaiti dinar's exchange rate will continue to be linked to a basket of currencies on a formula that ensures stability and protects consumer as well as public sector interests, he added.

Iranian parliament modifies budget

TEHRAN (R) — Iran's Majlis (Parliament) Sunday approved a budget for the financial year beginning on March 22, but only after cutting government spending and revenue targets.

It cut spending by 5.5 per cent, to 3,898 billion rials (\$41 billion) from 4,127 billion (\$43 billion), and the revenue estimate by a similar percentage to 3,638 billion rials (\$38.7 billion).

In a debate broadcast over Tehran radio, Majlis members and government ministers clashed over oil and tax revenue targets.

The Majlis plan and budget committee has proposed reducing the oil revenue estimate to 1,650 billion rials (\$17.6 billion) from the government's figure of 1,860 billion (\$19.8 billion), and proposed boosting tax revenue to 1,100 billion rials (\$11.7 billion).

from 1,063 billion (\$11.3 billion). Majlis members argued the government had over-estimated oil revenue for the past two years, and should increase taxation to compensate.

Hojatolislam Ounbanali Dorri Najafabadi, chairman of the budget committee, said the Majlis would place no restriction on oil sales.

But he said he doubted the government could sell more than the committee estimated because of output quotas set by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), of which Iran is a member, and the state of the world oil market.

The government said oil exports would provide the income to develop infrastructure, which would in turn produce more tax revenue.

"We cannot solve the problem of our dependence on oil with slogans. We need industrial and infrastructural investments," Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi said.

Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi told the Majlis Saturday: "We must sell oil, but we must be careful to use the money to create a basis for economic growth. We must sell oil and spend it (oil revenue) for production tools, economic growth and the war (with Iraq)."

The Majlis and the government have differed on ways to increase taxes on, among other things, oil products for domestic consumption, land, school fees, medical services and cars.

Details of the budget are to be debated over the next few days.

Poles reject food price increases

WARSAW (R) — Poland's new trade unions have strongly rejected food price rises planned by the communist authorities and also opposed by the banned Solidarity free trade union which has called for a general strike this week.

Leaders of the unions, independently supported by the government's advisory council for prices, said the increases were inflationary and would "bring down the living standards of working people".

Western diplomats said they expected the authorities to revise their proposals for the price rises as a result of the union opposition which was broadcast prominently

on television.

But they forecast that the government would take care not to appear to have acted under pressure from Solidarity which has urged workers to strike nationally for 15 minutes on Thursday.

The rises, the first since last February and planned to fall within the official target of 13 per cent growth in prices this year, were due to be introduced in March.

The government proposed a choice between three sets of increases which would have raised the cost of living by between 3.1 and 4.2 per cent and would have permitted the lifting of some rationing.

Rejecting all three choices and also the end of food rationing, the union leaders said: "It is the improvement of management and not price increases which should be the main instrument of restoring market equilibrium."

Mr. Alfred Miodowicz, head of a national trade union body said in a television interview: "We want systematic not piecemeal solutions."

The new unions, which have recruited five million members since Solidarity was suppressed under martial law, announced their rejection on Saturday during a weekend conference.

A statement said they rejected annual across-the-board increases

in food prices and added: "It is not feasible and is socially dangerous to lift the rationing of products other than those made of grain."

They urged that compensation for food price increases should be built into pay and pensions and also criticised plans to raise the cost of electricity, gas and coal.

The unions said the government should make a study in July to see whether targets for growth in wages should be revised to take account of inflation.

The council for prices, which advises the government's office for prices, also rejected all three price proposals and said increases should be spread over many months.

W. Germany fails to dent unemployment

BONN (R) — Europe's strongest economy is again enjoying steady growth, booming exports and minimal inflation. But unemployment is at record levels as a second "wirtschaftswunder" (economic miracle) remains elusive.

Conditions for lasting economic growth have not been as good for a long time," Economics Minister Martin Bangemann told West Germany's Bundestag (Lower House) this month.

Conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl likes to quote British press articles likening the recovery to the wirtschaftswunder of the 1950s and 1960s. West Germany's Phoenix-like rise from the ashes of World War II.

Yet unemployment rose last month to a record 10.6 per cent, and while economists polled by Reuters all detect a clear improvement in the country's economic fundamentals, they say it falls far short of a miracle.

"It's more like a new realism," commented Westdeutsche Landesbank economist Mr. Klaus Wieters.

The general public and trade unions are now responding better

to challenges and there can be no talk of West Germany falling behind technologically or psychologically, he said.

The basic successes are unquestioned.

An irrepressibly strong dollar and increased West German competitiveness on the world market — not due solely to the dollar — have charted the course for a third successive year of growth in 1985.

The economy is expected to expand by between 2.5 and three or more per cent this year after growing 2.6 per cent in 1984. "This is not exactly dynamic, but better steady growth than an explosion," said Commerzbank economist Mr. Christian Francke.

The economy grew by 1.5 per cent in the final quarter of 1984 alone, largely because of robust exports and growing domestic demand for capital goods, two areas which are expected to be the pillars of growth this year too.

Against the final quarter of 1983, the economy was up three per cent. Given an appreciable drop in the population, per capita growth last year was 3.5 per cent. The Munich-based IFO eco-

nomic institute expects exports, up 7.4 per cent last year, to rise at least six per cent in 1985.

Although Arctic weather took most of the blame for January's jump in unemployment to 2.62 million from 2.33 million, the figure reinforced fears that growth, may dip this quarter. "A new cold spell is expected to mean more poor jobs data this month."

Most analysts are confident the economy will bounce back in the second quarter, however. Growth should show a big leap forward against the same period in 1984, when a bitter labour dispute shut down the motor industry for seven weeks.

Continued uncertainty about new West German car exhaust emission laws and allied tax breaks is likely to depress domestic demand for new cars in the first half of this year.

But carmakers, whose profits boomed last year, are optimistic they can catch up on delayed spring sales in the second half. Strong exports should help bridge the gap.

The troubled building industry is expected to continue to brake

growth and efforts to cut unemployment, although the economists say it too should begin to stabilise in 1985.

Inflation, currently the lowest of any major Western industrial nation, has fallen faster than expected to an annual rate of two per cent from 2.4 per cent last year. "Price stability has been achieved," the leading commercial bank said.

Deutsche Bank's monthly report said the West German upturn had a new quality and was better founded than previous recoveries. Minimal inflation and stable production costs have offset sharp rises in import prices caused by the strong dollar in which energy and raw material imports are priced.

The strength of the dollar, which has risen to 3.35 marks from less than 2.70 a year ago, is not causing very much concern. And analysts expect any fall-off in exports to the U.S. as the American economy slows to be made up in Europe.

A recent rise in domestic interest rates is not seen as a new trend and is expected to be reversed later in the year.

Algeria, Spain end row over gas deal

MADRID (R) — Spain and Algeria have ended a bitter dispute on gas imports which had threatened to upset Madrid's diplomatic strategy in the Maghreb, Spanish officials said Sunday.

Foreign Minister Fernando Moran signed the accord in Algiers on Saturday saying this raised hopes for improved relations with Algeria.

Spain's relations with Algeria soured last year following the collapse of talks to update a 1975 gas contract.

Algeria accused Spain of breach of contract as Madrid failed to lift the 4.5 billion cubic metres of gas a year it was obliged to take under the contract.

Spain said it was limiting imports to about 1.3 billion cubic metres annually because of low domestic demand.

Algeria retaliated with trade restrictions and took its case to the International Court of Arbitration in Geneva last July where it lodged a claim for \$1 billion.

The breakdown in relations with Algeria came at an awkward time for Spain whose Socialist government is striving to maintain a diplomatic balance in the Maghreb.

The basis for a settlement of the gas dispute was reached earlier this month in talks between Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra and Algerian Energy Minister Belkacem Nahi.

The protocol calls on Spain to accept higher rates on gas and gradually increase the level of its imports. In exchange Algeria is prolonging the original 1975 contract to give Spain time to lift the gas it contracted to buy.

Spain will also pay Algeria \$500 million in compensation.

Oman, Japanese traders sign 3-month contracts

MUSCAT (R) — Several Japanese oil and trading companies have signed three-month contracts to buy Omani crude under a formula adjusting the price monthly according to the spot price over the previous period, trading sources said Saturday.

The contracts, backdated to Jan. 1, cover only the first quarter of 1985 and the starting price is \$27.85 a barrel for Oman's 34 degrees API blend, they said.

The Omani ministry of petroleum and minerals has not yet signed and returned the contracts but the companies consider this no more than a formality, they said.

Oman has also given its regular Japanese customers a rebate on their purchases in the last quarter of 1984, refunding the difference between the new starting price and the old government selling price of \$28.55 a barrel, the sources added.

Companies which bought Omani oil in January would end up paying about 10 cents below the starting price and for February the discount would be between 10 and 20 cents, they said.

Oman has denied any change in its pricing policy.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, FEB. 25, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Now you have a good day and evening to start the week on a constructive note by being very practical and making whatever plans are possible to increase your assets and your property.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Stop daydreaming and get problematical affairs nicely solved since the planets are favorable.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) First get your appearance greatly improved and then pursue your aims in a confident and positive manner and gain them.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A good day to confer with a wise adviser and plan the future intelligently, both in business and in personal life.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You are able to gain desires that mean much to you, but you need the assistance of one who is secretive.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You need backing for some project and should go to the bigwig you know and get it easily.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Take that trip that can help to improve your position in the world and bring more security.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Consult those in business who can help you to become more affluent and put the ideas in operation.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you are more agreeable with a stubborn partner, you can get fine cooperation today.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan how to make your work more efficient and add extra touches for good measure.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Planning for the entertainments you want to enjoy is wise, but count the cost well.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Plan how to make your abode more functional as well as comfortable and add bric-a-brac also that is charming.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get assistance from a bigwig who can help you to improve routines considerably. Then get busy on the work involved.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... be or she will be able to understand anything that is practical and will know how to handle money and property and will do very well in business. Teach early to be more flexible and not so hard-headed. Give good spiritual grounding early in life.

THE Daily Crossword

by Wilson McBeath

ACROSS

- 1 Affliction
- 5 Less likely
- 10 Colo, senator
- 12 Robert
- 15 Instrumental composition
- 16 Omnium-gatherum
- 17 Canine
- 20 Bohemian
- 21 Land moral support
- 22 Lasso
- 23 — de combat
- 24 Monody
- 25 Frog: Lat.
- 30 Capture
- 33 Playing hooky
- 34 Enfilade
- 35 — Vigoda
- 36 Canine
- 40 Also, old style
- 41 Timid
- 42 Perseus: Lat.
- 43 Legal thing
- 44 Have a — to pick
- 45 Egg dish
- 47 Cause of woe
- 48 — Chico, S.A.
- 49 Afterwards
- 52 Canada card
- 53 Wrathful
- 56 Canine
- 60 A few
- 61 Legal papers
- 62 Part of a molecule
- 63 Lat it stand
- 64 Recipient
- 65 Strange: comb. form
- 6 Female ruff
- 10 Aspired
- 11 Robert or Alan
- 12 Roper
- 13 "Furn robe"
- 15 Mashee
- 19 Verdi opera
- 23 Retained
- 24 Social event
- 25 — about (approximately)
- 26 Beer
- 27 Got up
- 28 Breakwaters
- 29 Dodger of old
- 30 Pertaining to ships
- 31 White poplar
- 32 Viceroy
- 33 cap
- 34 Trim trees
- 37 Board
- 38 Zenith
- 39 Tied
- 41 Outburst
- 45 Old Eng. letter
- 46 Yucatan native
- 47 Hares
- 48 Mark
- 49 Colleen
- 50 Large quantity
- 51 Oocle
- 52 Fade
- 53 Giant
- 54 Lie — of
- 55 People prefix
- 56 Append
- 57 Westerns: pref.
- 58 Artist: Ernst

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

LAKE SPIES WINAY
ALITA RIALS HUNE
WATZINGHIAHUA
STIN UNO ANTAB
ONT DINE
THE CONTINENTAL
SLOW EARNED TRA
TITO LUNGE SITY
DUST SUICIDE FINE
DOWNTOWNISTIAVIA
OWEN REP
SWAMI CARB GAP
TAKESNOTIONANG
ANTIL OATIER HALL
DEMY WITENS AMOL

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

"I'll trade you Park Place for Marvin Gardens, opera tickets and a steak dinner."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OGOIL

PHAMC

TABILE

BIHRDY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: AN (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: FLUKE RODED FITFUL DABBLE
Answer: What coffee often is — A "BREAK" FLUID

Peanuts

I CAN'T BELIEVE IT... YOU'RE HELPING ME WITH MY HOMEWORK!

IT'S BETTER THAN HAVING YOUR ATTORNEY SUE ME...

I WON'T NEED YOU AFTER ALL, ATTORNEY... WE'VE DECIDED TO SETTLE OUT OF COURT...

HOW WILL I EVER PAY FOR MY NEW BRIEFCASE?

Mutt 'n' Jeff

YOU MEAN I CAN TALK ANTS OUT OF MY HOUSE?

CERTAINLY! IF YOU CONCENTRATE AND REASON WITH THEM THEY BECOME COOPERATIVE!

WE HAVE A KINSHIP WITH ALL LIFE. REACH THE INNER CONSCIOUSNESS. PRAISE THEM — THEY'LL LEAVE!

LOOK, FELLERS, I THINK YOU'RE WONDERFUL! HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO GO ON A PICNIC OR SOMETHIN' HUH?

HEY HERMAN WHAT'S WITH THIS NUT?

WATCH IT, IT'S AN ANT EATER!

Andy Capp

SORRY I'M LATE, PET. I MET ONE OF THE GIRLS FROM WORK — YOU REMEMBER, PAM?

YOU SHOULD SEE HER HUSBAND! TALL, WAVY HAIR, FULL OF LIFE — AND PLAIN! HE HAD US IN STITCHES!

WE'RE GOING TO ARRANGE A FOURSOME. I KNOW YOU'LL LIKE HIM!

I WOULDN'T LAY ODDS ON IT.

Soviet TV shows ailing Chernenko casting his vote

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet State Television showed President Konstantin Chernenko casting his vote Sunday in elections to republican assemblies.

Earlier correspondents were invited to watch Kremlin number two Mikhail Gorbachev voting in Mr. Chernenko's home district and Foreign Ministry officials said the president would not appear.

A spokesman for the television told Reuters: "he voted today."

Mr. Chernenko has been absent from the public scene since Dec. 27 and on Friday the public was told he was in poor health for the first time.

Traditionally the party leader appears before the press on the occasion of nationwide elections.

In a brief mid-day news programme state television showed shots of Mr. Chernenko, wearing a blue suit, placing his ballot paper in a box in the Krasnopresnya electoral district where he is standing

for election.

The one-minute television film showed Mr. Chernenko, looking pale and very frail, seated in a small room beside a ballot box, surrounded by officials including Moscow city party chief Viktor Grishin.

Unsmiling and moving slowly, he cast his vote and then wished those present "happy holiday".

Voting day is considered a festive occasion in the Soviet Union.

The film, unannounced on the television schedule, showed four photographers and cameramen present in the room.

It was the first time Mr. Chernenko has been shown in action since he disappeared from public view on Dec. 27.

Earlier Sunday about 30 foreign

correspondents were admitted to the polling station in Mr. Chernenko's home district, where he would normally vote in a ritual televised event.

Mr. Chernenko is standing as a candidate for the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet (parliament) in the one party elections.

When he failed to turn up to deliver a speech in the Kremlin on Friday, the Soviet public was told for the first time that he was ill.

Details of the state of health and whereabouts of the Soviet leader are rarely disclosed by the state media. Officials have been telling foreign diplomats and reporters for some time that the 73-year-old leader was ill, but not seriously.

Western experts say he suffers from the respiratory ailment emphysema.

Mr. Gorbachev walked with his wife Raisa, his daughter Irina and

grand daughter into the white-columned hall of the voting station inside the headquarters of the Soviet Architects' Union.

Smiling and relaxed, Mr. Gorbachev chatted with local officials and voters before walking with his family to cast his votes for the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet and local council in ballot boxes watched by correspondents and cameramen.

Asked how he was feeling, Mr. Gorbachev replied "fine" and joked with photographers who asked him to recast his vote for a better picture. "I'm only allowed to vote once," he said.

A Soviet photographer asked Mrs. Gorbachev, dressed from head to foot in black, with high-heeled suede boots, the name of her small grand-daughter, who put one of the family ballot papers into the box. "Ksanushka," she replied.

OAU ministers to discuss economy

ADDIS ABABA (R) — (R) — African Foreign ministers start a nine-day meeting here Monday to discuss ways of reversing an unparalleled economic decline that has spelled disaster for millions of Africans.

The meeting of Organisation of African Unity (OAU) states will also prepare for a special summit later this year, the first to be devoted purely to economic matters in six years.

Faced with falling food production, drought, famine and economic stagnation, OAU states decided at their last summit in November to shelve perennial political disputes such as the Western Sahara and Chad to concentrate on economics.

Morocco quit the OAU when the Polisario, which is fighting, Morocco for the independence of the Western Sahara, was allowed to take a seat at the November

summit. All other states except Zaïre stayed on to focus on Africa's economic woes.

The next summit, whose date and venue is to be fixed at the foreign ministers' meeting, will be the first devoted entirely to economics since Africa drew up the Lagos plan of action in 1979, a blueprint which envisaged a continental common market and food self-sufficiency by the year 2000.

But African officials acknowledge that little progress has been made towards those goals. More than 20 OAU states depend on food aid because of falling production and drought.

According to Peter Onu, acting OAU secretary-general, per capita food production in Africa fell 11 per cent between 1970 and 1980, while the continent's population continued to swell.

Many African countries have badly neglected agriculture, pay-

ing peasants little for their produce to keep prices for city dwellers low. Western critics say.

Nigeria for example, black Africa's most prosperous and populous state, used to be self-sufficient in food but with the oil price boom of the mid 1970s, emphasis was shifted to the development of industry and Nigeria became a net food importer.

The foreign ministers will devote much of their nine-day session to closed-door discussion of ways of tackling the continent's ills.

But they are also expected to discuss political issues, especially the current crackdown on anti-apartheid campaigners in South Africa, African diplomats said.

Somalia is likely to face questions over reports that it has allowed South Africa, the pariah of the rest of the majority-ruled continent, landing rights for its aircraft, they said.

Gromyko leaves for Rome today

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is likely to press the theme of policy differences between Western Europe and the United States on space weapons and other issues when he visits Italy and Spain this week.

Mr. Gromyko, 75, Foreign Minister since 1957, may also revive a tradition established in the 1960s of Soviet contacts with the Vatican by meeting Pope John Paul during his Italian trip.

Mr. Gromyko leaves Monday morning for Rome and is scheduled to have talks with Italian President Sandro Pertini, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti before leaving on Thursday for Spain.

In Madrid, he is due to confer with Spanish Minister Felipe Gonzalez and Foreign Minister Fernando Moran before returning to Moscow on March 2.

Western diplomats in Moscow said Mr. Gromyko's seven-day tour was a sign that the Kremlin did not expect imminent leadership changes, even though Soviet officials acknowledge President Konstantin Chernenko is ill.

Italian and Spanish sources said they expected Mr. Gromyko would stress the doubts of some Western European countries over President Reagan's plans to research a space-based anti-missile defence system, popularly known as 'Star Wars'.

American and Soviet negotiators are due to open talks in Geneva on March 12 on space weapons and medium — and long-range nuclear missiles, the first such U.S.-Soviet arms discussions since November 1983.

While West Germany has displayed some approval of the U.S. space defence proposals, both Britain and France have expressed scepticism and Italian leaders have tended to the latter position, diplomatic sources said.

In Rome, Mr. Gromyko is likely to remind officials of the Soviet view that the deployment of NATO cruise missiles in Sicily has damaged East-West relations, the sources said.

Pakistan releases detained journalist

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistani police Sunday released Iqbal Jaffery, local correspondent for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in Karachi, after holding him for 12 hours without giving a reason.

Jaffery, the first journalist to be detained in a wave of arrests before Monday's general election, said plainclothes police never showed him a detention order after taking him from his home Saturday night.

Karachi Commissioner Syed Sardar Ahmad was "quite apologetic" and blamed the arrest on confusion between civilian and military security agencies, said Jaffery, who also works for Time magazine and Danish Radio.

"I think they wanted to keep me away from this election," he said when asked why he was added to the more than 800 politicians, party militants and suspected troublemakers rounded up before the polls. Federal Information Secretary Lieutenant-General Mujib-ur-Rehman Khan told the BBC Saturday night he did not know about Jaffery's detention.

But he added that Jaffery, 42, would "not be able to vote five times in this election".



WAITING FOR GAS: Car owners wait in line beside their vehicles in Managua Thursday, waiting up to three hours in hopes of buying the maximum amount of gasoline allowed — five gallons. Car owners get a gasoline ration of 20 gallons a month (AP wirephoto)

Sri Lankan guerrillas release one kidnapped official, kill another

COLOMBO (R) — Separatist guerrillas have shot dead one of two government officials kidnapped in the troubled northern province on Friday but have released the other, a government spokesman said Sunday.

Armed guerrillas seized K. Gnanachandran, government agent of Mullaitivu district and Kirupa Thilingan, an additional director of planning in Mullaitivu, from a bus at Paraden, 75 kilometres from the provincial capital of Jaffna.

The spokesman said security forces found Mr. Gnanachandran's body tied to a post at Innamadu in the Killinochchi district with gunshot wounds to the head.

He said Kirupa Thilingan, additional director of planning in the Mullaitivu district, was released in the north Saturday. Thilingan's

statement was being recorded by police, the spokesman said.

He did not give details of Thilingan's release.

Mr. Gnanachandran is the highest ranking government official to have been abducted by guerrillas who are fighting for a separate state in northern Sri Lanka for the country's 2.5 million minority Tamils.

Security sources could not give a motive for the killing of Mr. Gnanachandran.

Seven police officers and a civilian police clerk were also killed in a blast set off by guerrillas in northern Mullaitivu two hours after the two officials had been kidnapped.

Guerrillas have abducted at least four policemen during the past three months.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry sources said Sri Lanka's high

commissioner in New Delhi is returning to Colombo Sunday for urgent consultations after India rejected a proposal for joint naval patrols by the two countries.

The sources declined Sunday to comment on the return of Bernard Tilakaratne but said "a whole lot of matters will be discussed".

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Saturday rejected a proposal for joint naval patrols saying they were not needed.

Colombo made the proposal last week after New Delhi charged that Indian fishermen were being harassed by the Sri Lankan Navy.

Colombo has denied the charges. Bilateral relations have plunged after repeated charges by Sri Lanka that guerrillas train and operate from the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu. India has denied the charges.

Meese confirmed as attorney general

WASHINGTON (R) — The Senate has confirmed White House aide Edwin Meese as attorney general, after ending a four-day filibuster by Senators seeking more federal aid for farmers. The vote was 63-31.

President Reagan nominated Mr. Meese more than year ago to succeed William French Smith as the top U.S. law enforcement officer, but Senate confirmation was first delayed by an investigation into his finances.

Opponents said Mr. Meese showed poor judgment and a lack of concern about ethics by securing federal positions for people who loaned him money but the investigation cleared him of any

criminal wrongdoing.

Mr. Meese, 56, is expected to advocate tough law enforcement policies. Like Mr. Reagan, he considers crime control and the war on narcotics as top priorities.

He first caught Mr. Reagan's attention when he was a prosecutor dealing with peace demonstrators at the University of California at Berkeley in 1964 and 1965.

Mr. Meese, who as a prosecutor liked to ride in police cars, is expected to push for legislation allowing greater use of the death penalty. He has also proposed giving police greater latitude in conducting search and seizure of evi-

dence operations.

While serving as a top White House aide in the first four years of Mr. Reagan's presidency, Mr. Meese often sparked controversy. He once described the American Civil Liberties Union, a legal rights group, as a "criminal's lobby" and he questioned the accuracy of reports of hunger in America.

Some opposition democratic Senators objected to him on the grounds that he played a key role in the administration's lower emphasis on civil rights, its opposition to legal services for the poor and the small number of women and minorities named as judges.

Filipino military seals off kidnappers' routes

MANILA — The military Sunday claimed to have sealed off all escape routes of kidnappers holding a bishop and eight others near Zamboanga city in the southern Philippines, a church-backed human rights group said.

A spokesman for the Interfaith Commission for Justice and Peace (ICJP) told Reuters by telephone from Zamboanga that no ransom demand had been made so far.

The spokesman quoted southern region military commander Major-General Delfin Castro, as saying all escape routes had been sealed but he could not launch a full rescue operation as it could endanger the lives of the captives.

The kidnappers are believed to be from a splinter group of the Muslim rebel Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF). They seized Bishop Federico Escaler and 10 others, including two nuns, on

Friday but later freed two of the women.

The spokesman said two fishermen were found dead Saturday near the area where the kidnapping took place and it was possible they had been killed after stumbling across the kidnapper party. The bishop and others are believed to be safe.

The kidnappers are believed to be in an area north of Zamboanga City on the border of Zamboanga Del Norte and Zamboanga Del Sur provinces on Mindanao Island.

No motive for the kidnapping has so far been established. Friends of Bishop Escaler in Manila said he has campaigned actively against human rights violations and alleged military abuses and is popular in his Zamboanga Del Sur parish.

But they said they understood a local tribe was displeased with Escaler.

ing the church was ready to negotiate with Escaler's captors but would not pay any ransom.

"If it is for money, they have picked the wrong man," Mabutas, the Archbishop of Davao, was quoted as saying.

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CIA reportedly plotted ouster of Nicaraguan government

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three years ago, as the administration of President Ronald Reagan assured Congress that ousting Nicaragua's government was not a U.S. goal, CIA paramilitary officers prepared an ambitious plan to achieve that objective, according to U.S. officials.

One knowledgeable official, who spoke only on condition he not be identified, said a timetable for overthrowing the Sandinista government by the end of 1983 was written by senior CIA paramilitary officers in early 1982, shortly after Mr. Reagan authorised start of the covert operation against Nicaragua in December 1981.

"There were always two tracks," said the official, one stating the CIA's objective publicly as interdicting weapons going from Nicaragua to Salvadoran guerrillas and the other, the overthrow of the Sandinista government.

But an administration official said the plan proposing large-scale U.S. backing for the rebels was never approved as policy and was "so absurd everyone laughed at it." He said the plan was only an attempt to show "in theory, what we could do."

This official, who also demanded anonymity, argued that the CIA's refusal to provide the Nicaraguan rebels with sufficient military supplies to win the war was proof that the administration never intended to oust the Sandinistas.

But congressional suspicions about the intent of the covert war continued and became central to the fight over the CIA aid to the rebels. That assistance totalled about \$80 million over two years before being cut off by Congress in 1984 amid a furor over CIA-directed mining of Nicaragua's harbours.

In explaining the covert action, the administration initially insisted it only wanted to stop weapons headed for Salvadoran guerrillas. Later, the goal was broadened to include pressuring the Sandinistas to cut ties to Cuba and the Soviet Union and to live up to promises of an open, democratic system.

In the past, CIA-backed rebel leaders also cited the end of 1983 — the date reportedly used in the timetable — as the target for overthrowing the Sandinistas.

Edgar Chamorro, a former director of the Nicaraguan Democrat forces known by its Spanish initials, FDN, said he was given that date by a CIA officer when the agency persuaded him to join the FDN in late 1982.

Mr. Chamorro recalled that the CIA officer said, "we are definitely going to Managua" and "that we would have to do it by July (1983) or by the latest, the end of that year. They (the CIA)

didn't want this to be a prolonged war."

The U.S. official, who discussed the timetable, said a CIA officer did meet with Mr. Chamorro and other Nicaraguans targeted for recruitment in the fall of 1982 and "told them all these fantasies" about the likely chances of ousting the Sandinistas in about a year.

The administration official said an overthrow plan was never approved as policy, although adding that a proposal for a large-scale U.S.-backed paramilitary operation was prepared after a request about the covert war's prospects from then-Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Concerned about the administration's goals, however, Congress approved a bill in December 1982, barring the CIA from spending funds for the purpose of overthrowing the Nicaraguan government.

In an April 14, 1983 news conference, Mr. Reagan said, "anything that we're doing is aimed at interdicting these (Salvadoran guerrilla) supply lines and stopping this effort to overthrow the El Salvador government." Asked if he was trying to oust the Sandinistas, the president answered, "no, because that would be violating the law."

COLUMN

British guide killed by Indian tiger

NEW DELHI (R) — British travel guide David Hunt was killed by a tiger after leaving the group he was escorting in a north Indian wildlife park. The visitors were protected by an armed guard and Hunt, a freelance guide in his 50s, had himself cautioned them to stick together, one of the tour organisers said Saturday. The park, in Uttar Pradesh state, is home to 90 tigers. A spokesman for Mercury Travels (India) Ltd. said: "Three of the group saw a bird fly ahead and tried to follow it. When it flew away, Hunt went over a nearby ridge to find it and was not seen alive again. The armed guard stayed with the group. When the group went to look for Hunt, they found the tiger standing over the body and had to lighten it away with three elephants, which they used to remove the body," he said.

Doctors separate Siamese twins, one dies

CATANIA, Sicily (R) — Surgeons have operated to separate three-day-old Siamese twin boys, only one of whom survived, hospital sources said. They said the operation had been performed although doctors had said it would kill one of the twins, who were joined at the breastbone, shared some of the same internal organs and had only three legs between them. The sources said the surviving twin had about a 10 per cent chance of survival and prognosis was reserved because of the trauma of the operation.

Archbishop arrested for drunk driving

MINNEAPOLIS (R) — Archbishop John Roach, a former president of the U.S. Conference of Roman Catholic Bishops, has said he was arrested for drunken driving on Thursday and spent the night in jail. "I acted imprudently and was guilty of some very serious bad judgment," Roach, 63, told a gathering of 250 Catholic lay leaders. "He didn't ask for any preferential treatment."

State may drop sex charges against boy

MIAMI (AP) — The attorney for a 12-year-old boy who had intercourse with a consenting 11-year-old girl has said prosecutors were willing to drop a sexual battery charge if the boy agrees to undergo counselling. "The state attorney's office and I have agreed the boy's case is absurd," said assistant public defender Robin Faber. "It is my understanding that on Tuesday they will be dropping the criminal charges." The boy is to appear for trial in juvenile court Tuesday. The girl's attorney, Roberta Fox, said Saturday she had not been told whether the charge against the girl would be dropped also. The elementary school classmates had sex after school on Dec. 17 in the boy's bedroom of his parents' Miami Beach apartment, police said. The boy was arrested Dec. 19 and detained for three days and two nights at Dade County Youth Hall.

Lord Mountbatten's private life revealed

LONDON (R) — The marriage of Lord Mountbatten, India's last viceroy and cousin of Britain's Queen Elizabeth, was threatened by infidelities on both sides and the couple even considered divorce, according to his official biography. Extracts from the book, which is being serialised in the Sunday Times newspaper prior to publication, reveal new details of the private life of Lord Mountbatten and his wife Edwina. Lord Mountbatten, uncle of the Duke of Edinburgh, husband of Queen Elizabeth, was killed by an Irish guerrilla bomb in 1979, aged 79. Author Philip Ziegler said Lord Mountbatten once remarked that he and his wife, a glamorous millionairess, "spent all our married lives getting into other people's beds." Ziegler, the first biographer with access to Lord Mountbatten's private and professional archives, said Lord Mountbatten had at least two "protracted love affairs outside his marriage." Gossip linked Edwina's name with many men, but while Mountbatten was tolerant of her desire for independence, she was fiercely jealous of his office, achievements, women friends and relationship with their daughter Patricia, the biography said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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THE TALE OF THE ACE OF SPADES

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for these hands we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series, we will go back to our weekly question and answer column.

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ J107
♥ J87
♦ A J1084
♣ Q3

WEST EAST
♠ Q9642 ♠ 853
♥ 62 ♥ Q1054
♦ 73 ♦ Q965
♣ J752 ♣ K8

SOUTH
♠ AK
♥ AK93
♦ K2
♣ A10964

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 NT Pass Pass
Opening lead: Four of ♠.

He stood tall and his bearing was regal, as befits the most powerful card in the pack. Yet their was something about his demeanor that showed his pride had been hurt.

"Just awful," he muttered. "In no other country in the world have I been treated in such a manner. To be discarded like an old shoe! He'll get a letter from my lawyer, I assure you."

"I was dealt to that chap with the walrus mustache — a unpleasant fellow. I must admit he hid his hand

sensibly, but what he did to me in the play . . .

"West led a low spade and declarer's partner won the king. Now it would seem a lead up to the queen of clubs, or even a diamond finesse, would be a sensible way to play the hand. But old Old waltz lead had to go and be clever. He cashed the king and ace of diamonds and continued with the jack. And on this trick he discarded me — just as if I were a lowly deuce!

"East was the queen at diamonds and could do no better than return a spade to his partner's queen. That brought about this position:

♠ J87
♥ 109
♦ Q3
♣ Q3

♠ 962 ♠ 3
♥ 6 ♠ Q1054
♦ 8 ♠ 8
♣ J752 ♠ K8

"West made his best return of a club. It's better to be lucky than good, and my declarer guessed everything perfectly. He played low from the table and captured East's eight with the nine. Then he continued with a low club to the queen and East's king. Poor East had either to give dummy the lead with a diamond or a spade, or else lead a heart. Even if West held the queen of hearts, declarer could assure himself of an entry to the board simply by playing low. As it was, he made an overtrick because East had the queen.

"I ask you: Is that bridge!"